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LIMITED,  
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CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER  
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DAKIN'S  
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Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.



BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED  
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted  
with the latest and most approved kind, and  
we are well able to compete in  
quality with the best  
English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the  
utmost care and cleanliness are exercised  
in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY

"SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles  
of Extra Charge, to those of  
our Customers who prefer to have them to  
the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,  
whenever practicable, are despatched by first  
steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed  
and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and  
the full amount allowed for Packages and Expenses  
when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on applica-  
tion.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,  
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"  
And all signed messages addressed thus  
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always  
"Kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SALTZEL WATER

LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
TONIC WATER  
GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty,  
or greasy, or that appear to have been used  
for any other purpose than that of containing  
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used  
again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,  
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

BIRTHS.

At "Stolensfels," Peak, on Thursday morning,  
the 9th July, 1891, Mrs. H. Z. JUST, of a son.

At 9, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on the 29th  
June, the wife of JOHN WILSON, of a son.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

## TELEGRAMS.

## RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN SHAW.

LONDON, July 8th.  
Captain E. M. Shaw, C.B., the Chief Officer  
of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, has resigned.

## LADY MACDONALD A PEERESS.

July 2nd.  
The widow of Sir J. A. Macdonald, the late  
Premier of Canada, has been made a Peeress in  
recognition of the services rendered to the  
country by her late husband.

## ENGLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Times says that England is no party to  
the Triple Alliance, and that there is no separate  
compact with Italy, but the most cordial friend-  
ship and goodwill exists with Germany, Austria,  
and Italy.

## ACCIDENT ON BOARD H. M. S.

"CORDELLA" July 7th.

During practice on board H. M. S. Cordella,  
of the Pacific Squadron, a breechloader burst  
killing six men and wounding thirteen others.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A COOLIE in the employ of Messrs. Lane,  
Clifford & Co. was seen by a Sikh constable  
yesterday about 5.30 p.m. removing a quantity  
of coffee beans from the premises, and in answer  
to a question candidly admitted that he was  
stealing. Mr. Wise to-day sentenced him to one  
month at removing shot and turning the crank.

The Chicago fire on October 9th, 1871, was one  
of the largest in all history, devastating an area  
of three and one-half square miles, and causing  
a loss of about \$100,000,000. The great Boston  
fire of November, 1872, extended over an area  
of thirty-five acres, burning the "best" mercantile  
buildings in the city, and causing a damage of  
\$75,000,000, on which there was insurance of  
\$75,000,000.

On the 14th ult., the American ship *Anahac*  
was wrecked in Torres Straits, and totally lost.  
All on board were saved. She was a full rigged  
ship of 1200 tons, and was conveying 1753 tons  
of coals from Newcastle to Java.

An ordinary meeting of the Sanitary Board  
was held this afternoon. There were present  
the Surveyor-General, the Capt. Supt. of Police,  
the Colonial Surgeon, the Registrar-General,  
Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Secretary.  
The Colonial Secretary forwarded to the Board  
the Government Analyst's report for June on the  
Tyam and Pok-lam water, and said that as the  
cause and remedy of the whitish appearance  
could be supplied. Complaint having been  
made of a smoke nuisance it was decided to  
take the usual steps. The Board adjourned for  
a fortnight.

The Willard Opera Company produced Balfe's  
"Bohemian Girl" at the Theatre Royal last  
night, to a fair house, considering how often this  
opera has been produced here, and how frequently  
it has been "hashed" by many of the travelling  
companies visiting Hongkong. Musically the  
performance was above the average. Both Miss  
St. John as *Arline* and Mr. W. Walsh as *Thad-*  
*deus* scored brilliant successes. The other  
characters of the cast were but fairly represented,  
with the exception of Mr. Wentworth's *Devil-*  
*hoof*, which was not a bad performance, although  
he omitted a deal of the "funny business" that  
is generally considered to belong to the part and  
which rarely fails to fetch the night. The  
Company will replace "Boccaccio" which  
should draw a good house.

At the Magistracy this afternoon Mr. Wise held  
an enquiry into the death of Yung Tsat, com-  
monly known as "Tsang Hoi Tung," a "doctor," at  
Shau-ki-wan, who was found dead at his house  
on the 5th inst. Tung himself was the first  
witness, and was most obstinate in the box,  
refusing at first to admit that he knew anything  
at all. Then it appeared that he had a quarrel  
with the woman on the night of the 4th, and  
went out. On his return he found her groaning  
and insensible, with signs of opium poisoning.  
He administered oil and duck's blood, but she  
died early next morning. Another witness, who  
lived in the house, was also very anxious to  
say nothing, and succeeded very fairly. The  
"mother" of deceased, who bought her as a  
child, and sold her to the doctor, was even more  
pervasive, and lied in answer to every question,  
though she had no object to gain even if she  
had been believed, and the real truth was suffi-  
ciently manifest—that the woman was tired of  
her life, and killed herself. Dr. Matques gave  
the usual evidence, and a verdict of "opium  
poisoning" was returned.

The members of the Institution of Marine  
Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong held  
their statutory meeting at the rooms, Praya  
Central, last night. The President, Mr. D.  
Gillies, occupied the chair, and there was  
a good attendance. The Chairman expressed  
his pleasure at the way the engineers of the  
colony had given their support to the  
Institution, their numbers being still on the  
increase. Societies such as that usually  
experienced difficulties at the outset, but he  
was glad to see from the Committee's report  
that they were in a much better position than  
had been anticipated; the number of ordinary  
members was 743, hon. associates 5, and visiting  
members 25, and they had a credit balance of  
\$321. He hoped they would continue to  
prosper in the future as they had during the past  
four months, and that at the annual meeting  
there would be an even more satisfactory report  
presented. (Hear, hear.) He proposed that  
the statement of accounts be adopted.—Mr. Crawford  
seconded, and it was agreed to.—Mr. Walker,  
hon. secretary, stated that the membership would  
be considerably increased within one or two  
months, as to which was settled. A vote of  
thanks to the Chairman having been accorded,  
Wyllie, the proceedings terminated.

The troubles of the missionaries in the north  
have of course elicited much sympathy here,  
especially among the Chinese. One man entered  
a house in Cochrane Street about half-past five,  
this morning and endeavoured to remove the  
joss bodily, with all the jewels, clothing, shrine,  
and all appurtenances thereto belonging, as  
Koh-so-hai. Unfortunately one of the inmates of  
the house woke early, and caught the man. The  
shrine robber jumped out of a window, and fell  
into the open arms of a Sikh policeman, who had  
heard the joss crying for help. The culprit was  
duly brought before the magistrate, and blankly  
remarked that he went to the house for money,  
though he did not explain whether it was his  
custom to present such requests by breaking a  
window and appealing to the divinity in the  
small hours of the morning. As time is  
money, Mr. Wise gave him a month.  
Another enemy of heaven deluded was running  
along a street late at night when a policeman  
stopped him to ask what was the hurry. Being  
tired out with a jerk, an idiot fell from his  
jockey, and search revealed another one con-  
cealed about his clothing. These were subse-  
quently identified by a widow as her property.  
She said the man had visited her house with  
four other friends. Prisoner pleaded that he  
only ran off with the gods as a joke. The police  
gave him a good character, and the Magistrate  
let him off with \$10 security for three months  
good conduct.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND, M.P., writes as follows  
to Mr. Martin Leake, Secretary of the Ceylon  
Association in London, on the question of the  
action about to be taken in Parliament on behalf  
of the Eastern Crown Colonies and their military  
contributions.—I am hoping to bring up this  
matter of the action of the home Government  
towards the Crown Colonies, on the consideration  
of the Colonial Estimates. The difficulty one  
finds is to interest members of the House of  
Commons on the subject, because few of them  
know much about the colonies, and many, and  
rather strongly prejudiced against the Imperial  
Government, are expending their funds in a colonial  
direction. The Singapore case, from what I have  
seen of the matter, appears to me to be the  
hardest, and the community have sent home  
a very good petition, which I presented to the  
House on Tuesday last. It is intended to  
print and circulate that petition amongst members  
of the House of Commons immediately. I  
would suggest that it would be worth while  
for your Association to petition the House  
of Commons for re-consideration, and a motion  
to print and circulate the petition, and a motion  
to amend the subject. Sir Gregory is, however, so competent  
an adviser, and so much of this kind, that his  
knowledge of the best means of calling  
Parliamentary attention to the question will be  
a better guide for the action of your association  
than anything I could advise. One piece of  
advice, however, I venture to add, and that is  
that seeing your Association is so largely  
representative of commercial interests, it would  
be well if you were to endeavour to enlist the  
sympathies of the London Chamber of Commerce,  
which might be turned to account in this matter,  
especially if Sir John Lubbock were prevailed  
upon to advocate the views of the Colonies. I  
had, as you are no doubt aware, succeeded in  
obtaining Sir Robert Fowler's advocacy, but his  
unfortunate decease leaves us without any promi-  
nent politician on our side at the present moment.

On Friday last three Japanese who were in the  
native city at Shanghai quarrelled with a Chinese  
man because his dog barked, and cut his head  
open in three places, killing him at once. Great  
excitement prevailed, the Japanese being taken  
to the *yamen* and heavily chained.

TAPIOCA cultivation, hitherto neglected in West  
Java, has latterly made headway in that quarter  
since several Chinese speculators have started  
mills there to crush the roots, which they buy  
from native growers at rates that enable the  
former to realise handsome profits. The tapioca  
flour is forwarded to Batavia, whence it is  
shipped to Singapore. The Batavia *Mitras* had  
thought that Chinese alone can make money in  
the business.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 9th, 1891.  
The Hongkong Canton and Macao steamship  
*Powan*, Captain Goggin, has been the first steamer  
to descend the Back Reach, being followed by  
Commodore G. B. Lefavour in the *Ronan*,  
while Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s steamer *Kwang*  
*Sang*, Captain Freeman, is the first heavy  
draught coasting steamer that has moored off  
Shamoen since 1854. The re-opening of the  
Back Reach, or Blenheim Passage, has created  
additional safe-ground so to speak to the foreign  
community at Canton, for the moral effect of  
the constant presence of large and effective  
foreign steamers and their fairly disciplined  
crews is not lost on the Chinese mind, while it  
must inspire more confidence among the foreign  
community.

The death of the far famed Admiral Fong,  
Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung, on Tuesday  
last, was sudden and unexpected. He had been  
ailing slightly, but no serious consequences were  
anticipated, and there is somewhat of mystery  
pervading the occurrence. Fong gained his  
reputation chiefly by the drastic remedies he  
applied in maintaining law (?) and order. Our  
superstitious Celestials friends now insist that  
his death was caused by the spirits of the innocent  
victims, whose stature he had reduced by a head,  
returning from Hades and crushing his heart. Be  
this as it may, the Chinese mind is evidently  
convinced that retribution overtakes the double-  
thirsty in this world, however doubtful  
may be the question in the other. He  
has been accused for years, more especially  
of late, of playing into the hands of foreigners  
in respect to the *Namoa* executions, and dying  
now, suddenly and untimely, amidst much popular  
excitement, this old and deserving officer was  
denied even the satisfaction of receiving the  
thanks of the Hongkong Government, through  
his miserable red-tapeism. There is one  
point attaching to Admiral Fong's death  
from which Hongkong may derive advan-  
tage—I refer to the Kowloon gambling halls  
which can now be more easily treated with-  
out the powerful opposition of the late Admiral,  
by whose instrumentality and influence they  
were established, and who held such a large stake  
in their nefarious profits. Possibly the Hong-  
kong Executive will now bestir themselves a  
little more, and quash an evil which to a great  
extent nullifies any legislative enactments in the  
colony for the suppression of gambling.  
The steamship *Perithia* drawing 19 feet of  
water, is lying off Whampoa, and it is reported  
that a grand haul of contraband goods has been  
made by the Imperial Maritime Customs on  
board of her.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, June 10th.  
The House of Commons has adopted, by a  
majority of sixteen votes against the Govern-  
ment, the amendment moved by Mr. Buxton to  
the English Factories Act, forbidding the employ-  
ment of children in factories under the age of  
eleven years.

ALLAHABAD, June 10th.  
The report of the military court of inquiry at  
Manipur is now in the hands of the Commander-  
in-Chief, who will shortly pass orders thereon.

June 10th.  
The trial of Angoo Senna, the new Senapati,  
who proceeded with a party at Manipur, and  
was killed by a quarrel between the accused  
and his Bengali counsel.

After Subadar Kalendra Singh had been  
recalled to repeat part of his evidence, Jonaki  
was asked by his client to leave the court, and he  
has now thrown up the case.

Angoo Senna has not been charged directly  
with the murder of Mr. Quinton, but with abet-  
ment of the murder and with waging war against  
the Queen-Emress.

The Regent has been sentenced to death for  
waging war, but acquitted of abetting the murder.

LONDON, June 10th.  
Mr. Matthews announced in the House of  
Commons that the Government cordially accept  
the vote of the House on Mr. Buxton's amend-  
ment to the English Factories Act.

Lord Wolseley, in giving evidence before the  
Army Reform Committee, thought that the  
present system of working the army would meet  
all needs if it was worked according to the  
intention of Viscount Cardwell, which, he said,  
had hitherto not been properly done.

An important despatch from the Empire  
Trade League waited upon the Premier yesterday,  
and urged that the Government should abrogate  
the treaties of 1865 and 1866, providing prefer-  
ential trading relations of Great Britain with her  
Colonies.

Lord Salisbury, in replying to the despatch,  
deplored the existence of such unworkable treaties,  
but could not promise that the Government  
would abrogate them because they would greatly  
benefit the trade of Great Britain. He expressed  
a hope that before long it would be possible to  
mitigate the evil complained of. In conclusion,  
he urged upon the league to do its utmost to  
educate the British to his views.

June 21st.  
In consequence of the recent report of Assyria  
in Yemen, two thousand Turkish troops were  
despatched to suppress the rising. Official  
advice received at Constantinople affirm that  
the revolt has been totally suppressed, but the  
*Times* publishes a report from Yemen stating  
that the troops were routed by the Assyrians with  
heavy loss.

The Factories and Workshops Bill has been  
passed by the Commons.

WASHINGTON, June 21st.  
The National Silver Committee of America  
have published a manifesto addressed to the  
people, in which it declares that bimetallicism is  
the remedy for the evils from which the nation  
is now suffering, and that the issue of  
the paramount issue at the next election is  
America.

MADRAS, June 22nd.  
Major Grant, V. C., the hero of Tirah, has  
been appointed to the vacant appointment of  
aide-de-camp to Sir James Dornier's Staff, and  
has entered upon his duties. The selection is  
hailed with general satisfaction.

LONDON, June 22nd.  
It is announced that Canon Legge has been  
appointed to the vacant position of Rector of  
St. Dunstons, in the City of London.

ALLAHABAD, June 22nd.  
Mrs. Quinton's mother is granted a pension of  
£100 a year, in addition to the pension of £100 a  
year in addition to the pension of £100 a year.

widow, and a gratuity of £1,000 for the help  
given to the soldiers in the recent disaster at  
Manipur.

June 23rd.  
Mrs. Grimwood's extra pension is to be £140  
per annum. In addition to the £1,000, she will  
receive a sum compensating her for the loss of  
her personal property in Manipur.

The Regent of Manipur and Tekendrajit have  
petitioned the Government of India against the  
sentence of death passed on them by the military  
court. The petitions are not to be considered  
until the full report of the proceedings has  
reached Simla.

It is intended to take up the question of garri-  
soning the police thanahs on the Manipur  
frontier at once.

MADRAS, 23rd June.  
It is rumored that a respectable family in  
Madras is about to inherit a fortune of twenty-  
one lakhs of rupees, which has been left them  
by a Marques De Castellanos, an indigo planter in  
Bengal, and which has been in Chancery for  
some time in the past. But it is believed this sum  
has been sent to the Administrator-General of  
Madras for distribution.

June 23rd.  
The Government of India have upheld the  
convictions of the Aiyra Parel Major and Samu  
Singh, on the ground that they waged war  
against the Queen, but not on the ground of  
abetting the murder of the Chief Commissioner,  
and his party.

LONDON, 23rd June.  
In the House of Lords last evening the debate  
on Manipur was initiated by Lord Ripon.

He warmly criticised the statement made by  
Government in the House of Commons during  
the debate on Manipur when they intimated that  
the Government of India right in considering that  
the Senapati's abilities disqualified him for ser-  
vice and that it was better and safer to depend on  
moderators.

Lord Ripon feared that such a statement would  
create a bad impression amongst Indian Princes.  
He hoped that the Senapati would not be  
executed.

The Secretary of State for India, in reply,  
said that it was impossible as yet to say what  
course would be adopted with regard to the  
Senapati, but they might consider in the justice  
and expediency of Lord Lansdowne.

If the old Maharaja had not fled from  
Manipur, the troops would have been expelled,  
because he was a rebel, and not because he was  
an able man.

Lord Cross protested against the adoption of  
that doctrine in India or elsewhere, and he  
hoped the Princes and statesmen of India would  
not fear that Government would ever remove  
any man because of his abilities.

The Indian Government, he said, would  
welcome all such men and would find work for  
them anywhere.

Referring to the question of making the arrest  
of the Senapati at the durbar, his Lordship said  
it was a trachery to do so, but he disapproved  
of it, and he hoped the Lordships that the  
Viceroy was not answerable for the attempt, as  
he was ignorant of the intention.

In conclusion, Lord Cross lauded the services  
of Major Grant and Mrs. Grimwood.

Commenting on the debate in the House of  
Lords yesterday, the *Times* says that the whole  
tenor of the debate rebukes Sir John Gorst's ill-  
judged remarks in the House of Commons. It  
advises the Indian Government to note that all  
the speakers deprecated the annexation of  
Manipur.

The *Standard* says it is difficult to see how  
the country is to retain confidence in Sir John  
Gorst.

PARIS, June 23rd.  
The railway employees at Bordeaux have  
gone on strike, and desperate rioting has taken  
place. The strikers wrecked the cars and the  
ticket offices.

The troops were called out and the Hussars  
repeatedly charged the rioters before they were  
dispersed.

The troops now occupy the chief points of the  
city where the strikers are likely to assemble.

LONDON, June 24th.  
In the House of Lords yesterday, the Secretary  
of State for India, in reply to a question de-  
clined to enter the discretion of the Government of  
India with regard to the sentences passed on the  
Manipur prisoners.

It is officially announced that Sir John Gorst  
does not resign his office in the Ministry. Both  
Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst recognise that  
the Opposition during the debate in the House  
of Lords, applied an erroneous and unintended  
meaning to the words used by the latter in his  
statement in the House of Commons, which  
alluded rather to the policy of Mr. Gladstone's  
Cabinet with reference to Arabi Pasha.

VIENNA, June 24th.  
The Emperor inspected the British Mediter-  
ranean Squadron to-day and took lunch with  
Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins on board the  
flagship.

His Majesty toasted the Queen and the British  
Navy, but made no political reference.

OTTAWA, June 24th.  
The Budget presented to the Dominion House  
of Commons yesterday proposes to abolish the  
duties now levied on raw sugar, which yield a  
revenue of three and a half million dollars. To  
recompense this loss, new duties are to be imposed  
on intoxicants and tobacco. The proposal has been  
warmly received.

PARIS, June 24th.  
The strike of omnibus employees at Bordeaux  
has been negotiated, and the men have been  
reinstated.

BOMBAY, June 25th.  
Among the probable cold weather visitors this  
year named Prince George of Wales, Lord  
Ernest and Lord Frederick Hamilton, brothers  
of Lady Lansdowne.

LONDON, June 25th.  
Commenting on the success which has at-  
tended the visit of Emperor Francis Joseph to  
Flume the English and Austrian press unani-  
mously urge the advantage to be secured in the  
Mediterranean and Egypt by a cordial alliance  
between Great Britain and Austria.

June 26th.  
Mr. Gladstone is suffering from the effects of  
the influenza with which he was recently attacked,  
and anxiety is expressed by his friends regarding  
his condition. The last few days his health has  
been much better. Yesterday he was ordered  
to Lowestoft to recruit.

Mr. Parnell was privately married to Mrs.  
O'Shea yesterday at the Registrar's office at  
Steyning in Sussex.

In the House of Commons last night, during  
a session of the Army Estimates, the  
Secretary of State for War announced that the  
question of granting pensions to veterans of the  
Crimean and Indian wars was under considera-  
tion, and he would introduce a Bill, possibly  
during the present session, dealing with urgent  
deserted cases.

Yesterday's debate on the Army Estimates,  
Lieutenant-General Fraser, member for Lan-  
beth, urged that consideration should be given  
to the grievances of purchase officers, and asked  
that a royal commission should be appointed to  
go into the question.—Mr. Stanhope said he  
was willing to enquire into individual cases, but  
declined to re-open the whole question.

Telegrams from Buenos Ayres state that a  
revolution which proved successful has occurred  
in the Argentine province of Catamarca. The  
Governor of the province has been deposed. In  
the fighting which took place several persons  
were killed and a number wounded.

PARIS, June 26th.  
The Chamber of Deputies has rejected Con-  
vention, the principal ground for rejection being  
the revival of right of search.

(Via Australia.)

LONDON, June 6th.  
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the  
Board of Trade, stated in the House last night  
that the question obtaining further legislative  
power to restrict the immigration of foreigners  
of an undesirable class had engaged the serious  
attention of the Government, but that it was  
considered doubtful whether any practical good  
would result from such legislation.

A disastrous thunderstorm, involving consid-  
erable loss of life and destruction of property,  
was experienced at Vienna. Twelve persons, besides  
a large number of animals, are reported to have  
been killed by lightning, and the fruit and other  
crops were greatly damaged by the storm.

The French Press are publishing articles of a  
vituperative character against Great Britain, in  
consequence of Sir James Fergusson, Under  
Secretary for Foreign Affairs, having virtually  
admitted that Lord Salisbury had agreed to send  
a fleet to protect Italy in the event of a naval  
attack being made on that Power by France.

Official papers have been published which  
show that Sir Charles Tupper recently asked  
Mr. Blaine, United States Secretary of State to  
extend to the Dominion of Canada the measure  
of reciprocity which it was proposed to concede  
to Newfoundland, and Mr. Blaine's reply was of  
a conciliatory nature.

News has been received that the Chilean  
cruiser *Magallanes* has sunk the Chilean torpedo vessel  
*Cochile*. The leaders of the Chilean insur-  
gents and President Balmaceda have decided to  
accept the offers made by France and the United  
States to mediate in the present struggle.

The Very Rev. John Gott, Dean of Worcester,  
has been appointed Bishop of Truro in suc-  
cession to the late Dr. Wilkinson.

It is stated that an extensive conspiracy, in  
which thousands of students in all the Russian  
universities are involved, has been discovered.  
The aim of the conspiracy was a reform by  
peaceful means of the present absolutist system  
of government, and to substitute therefore  
national liberty and religious equality.

The Portuguese Minister of Finance has  
declared that Portugal has expended £1,000,000  
in the protection of Portuguese rights in Mas-  
sachusetts. He further stated that the Govern-  
ment were absolutely satisfied with the conven-  
tion that had been arranged with Great Britain  
with regard to Africa.

The census returns show the population of  
"Greater London" to be 5,633,000. The  
increase during the decade has consequently  
been over 865,000.

The Canadian House of Commons has by a  
majority of 21 rejected a motion censuring Sir  
Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for the  
Dominion in London, for the activity displayed  
by him in connection with the late Canadian  
general election.

The Board of Trade returns show that the  
imports into Great Britain during the month of  
May increased in value to the amount of  
£1,027,000, as compared with the corresponding  
month of last year, while the exports for the  
month show a decrease to the extent of  
£3,196,000.

June 7th.  
The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies yester-  
day, by 105 votes to 6, adopted a resolution for  
the ratification of the convention with Great  
Britain.

June 8th.  
In consequence of the strike of the employes  
of the London General Omnibus Company, and  
the London Road Car Company, omnibus traffic  
in the metropolis is virtually suspended. A few  
of the omnibuses belonging to the Road Car  
Company started out this morning, but had to  
return by mid-day, in consequence of the aggres-  
sive action of the strikers. Notwithstanding the  
protection afforded by the police, the traces of  
several of the buses were cut and their windows  
smashed.

Several persons have been arrested on charges  
of intimidation in connection with the strike,  
among them being Mr. John Burns, but the latter  
has been released.

Owing to the horse-keepers having been  
called out in connection with the strike, 10,000  
horses belonging to the omnibus companies are  
threatened with starvation.

Patrick Egan and O'Donovan Rossa, who  
were formerly prominently connected with the  
Fenian organisation, are about to return to  
Ireland, the term for which they were banished  
having expired.

The *Times* this morning state that the Czar  
has refused to form a defensive

June 12th.  
The chairman of the London General Omnibus Company asserts that, if the demands made by the men were conceded, it would involve a cost of £100,000 a year to the company, while the directors have already conceded advances to the men amounting to £50,000 a year. The Lord Mayor of London (the Right Hon. Joseph Savory), is mediating between the omnibus companies and the men on strike with a view to a settlement of the dispute.

A bill has been submitted by the Portuguese Government to the Cortes to authorise the sale of the Portuguese colonies in East Africa.

It is reported that the British Government are about to purchase the Portuguese colony of Goa, on the east coast of India.

The bill to restrict sailing by British vessels in the Behring Sea for twelve months has received the royal assent.

The strike of printers at Vienna, which took place recently, has now collapsed.

The Government of the Argentine Republic have decided to suspend gold payments for six months.

Sir Charles Dilke has accepted the invitation to contest the seat in the House of Commons for the Forest of Dean at the next election.

June 14th.  
Sir William Gordon Cumming has been removed from the army.

The omnibus employees who struck work in London have accepted the terms offered by the Company.

A memorial service was held at Westminster Abbey in connection with the death of Sir John MacDonald. The ceremony was a remarkably impressive one.

The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has accepted the premiership of Canada.

The cargo steamer *City of Richmond* was discovered to be on fire when the vessel was 4 days steam from the Irish coast. A panic occurred amongst the passengers, who rushed on deck in their night clothes, it being blowing when the alarm was given. A gale was blowing at the time, and the vessel was not prepared for lowering.

The vessel arrived safely at Queenstown under escort of the steamer *Servia*, which had arrived on the scene.

June 16th.  
Reference was made by many prominent preachers in England on Sunday to the baccarat scandal; and the Prince of Wales was accused to abandon the practice of gambling.

O'Gorman Mahon, a veteran Irish member of the House of Commons, is dead.

10,000 residents of Chelsea have presented Sir Charles Dilke with a address of felicitous to him on his intended return to public life.

240 deaths from influenza occurred in London last week.

The fight between Slavins and Kilrain in San Francisco resulted in Kilrain being knocked out in the 9th round.

## MINING PROSPECTS IN PAHANG.

In his Report for 1890 Mr. Clifford, British Resident at Pahang, writes:—

As in former years, a report on the mines of Pahang is to all intents and purposes, equivalent to a report on the various mining concessions which practically cover all the available auriferous and stanniferous territory in the State.

Although vast tracts of country held under these concessions still remain absolutely untouched, and though other tracts of almost equal extent have only been prospected in a most cursory and inadequate manner, still more solid results have been obtained during the year under review than has previously been the case.

In fact, this year may be regarded as the first in which Pahang has been proved by Europeans to contain mineral resources in any way sufficient to justify the reputation of a rich mineral-bearing country which it has obtained among the natives of the Malay Peninsula.

The mine at Rumbi, which is the property of the Rumbi Australian Syndicate, leads the way as the foremost mine in Pahang, and though as yet it has only produced about 1,500 ounces of gold, it has given sufficient indications to encourage the belief that it is likely to become a successful and remunerative mine.

In Bentong, good work has been done, the mines worked by Chinese labour being opened or carried on at both Chamang and Penang, a considerable quantity of tin ore having been exported.

The Kichau Company's gold mine at Bukit Siam produced some extraordinary rich stones towards the end of the year, on one occasion 35 ounces of gold being obtained from 41 lbs. of quartz. Pockets of tin ore have also been expected to recur frequently, but there still seem grounds for believing that good paying stone exists in that locality in considerable quantities.

The Malay Peninsula (Pahang) Concession Company has as yet produced nothing of any importance at Selatong, but good stone is now ready to be crushed, and it is hoped that next year satisfactory results may be obtained. The Merabon river, about half a mile distant from the old working, is the spot at which the stone referred to was discovered, and this locality would appear at present to be the most promising portion of the property of this Company.

Mr. Lewis James Fraser, of Tras, deserves the highest credit for the manner in which he has developed the tin mining resources of that district. He has at present a considerable number of Malays employed in working tin on a plateau discovered by him, which is estimated as being at an elevation of 4,770 feet above the level of the sea, probably one of the highest working tin mines in the world. Mr. Fraser has exported a considerable quantity of tin during the year, the one being both worked and smelted in the usual native fashion.

The Penang and Sungai Dua Samanlan Company, Limited, has done conscientious work on the Penang concession, with, I regret to report, but poor results. On the Sungai Dua concession considerable tin mining operations were commenced, but have since been abandoned, owing to the great mortality among the coolies. Prospecting operations are now being carried on there on a greatly reduced scale. The time for prospecting &c., allowed to this Company having expired on the 29th April last, a further extension of three years was granted with sanction of His Excellency the Governor.

The Malay Prospecting Company has done some prospecting work at Bawing, with encouraging results, but the other tracts of land, containing tin in numerous concessions held by this Company, are lying idle, no efforts being made to ascertain what resources they may contain.

In Sempan, Mr. Becker, who purchased the original concession from the Uguu Temenggong, commenced work on a small scale in August, but no results of importance have yet been obtained.

The Liang Concession, purchased by E. A. Watson from the Uguu Mada, is known to contain some of the richest tin deposits in the State of Pahang. It is now being worked by a few natives who receive advances from Mr. Watson's agents and sell their ore at the fixed price.

The Pahang Corporation in Kuantan is now doing good and vigorous work, as also are its two sub-companies, but the former alone has as yet exported tin.

Mention has already been made of the Pahang Exploration and Development Company, Limited,

with reference to its timber concession. As regards its mineral concessions some prospecting has been carried on, but no results of any great importance have as yet been obtained. The North Pahang Concession has been prospected during the year, and is reported by those who have visited it, to be one of the finest properties in Pahang. It is situated on the borders of Kelantan, being within a day's walk of Pulai, where 600 Chinese have settled, and where rich alluvial gold has been worked by them for many years.

The Companies not specially mentioned are chiefly engaged in prospecting, but large tracts of land have been practically abandoned, no efforts being made by the concessionaires to whom they belong to ascertain or test the value of their property.

## CHINA'S COMMERCE.

### CANTON.

Of the three great causes that have affected the trade of the year, writes Commissioner Woodruff in his report for 1890, one—though not local—is so important that it may be mentioned at the outset. The fluctuations in the relative values of silver and gold have been excessive. Exchange and telegraphic transfer, beginning at 1s. 11d. and never falling below 3s. 0d., rose—at first haltingly, at the end rapidly—to 3s. 0d. in August, sank to 2s. 3d. in November, and rose again to 3s. 4d. at the close of the year.

A second cause has been the changes in taxation. An additional charge on opium, for preventive expenses, was contemplated by the provincial authorities at the end of May, but never enforced, and had no permanent effect on trade. Early in June the existing Kerosene Farm was authorised to collect an additional amount. (*Hai-fang ching-fai*)—to provide funds for sea-coast defences, and new farms were established to collect a similar tax on cotton and cotton yarn, but the three farms were abolished, and the collection, at lower rates, was instead transferred to the Kowloon and Lappa Customs and to the *li-hsin* office at Canton. In August another tax (*Tai-pai ching-fai*, or Battery tax) on almost all articles but those above named was established, on the lines of the Police tax continued on the 24th October 1889. As a rule it is collected by associations of the merchants in the trades taxed, but in some instances by outsiders, or by the Customs and *li-hsin* authorities. Abroad, one of our chief markets, the United States, has greatly changed its rates of duty.

The third cause has been the weather. The first crop of rice was a good one, being reckoned 80 per cent. of a full crop, but silk suffered from floods, and then from drought. The latter also affected tea, scented flower, and some of the minor crops; while autumn rice, on the higher land, felt it so severely that there was only a 60 per cent. yield.

The total collection of revenue, Tls. 2,329,499,311.1, is Tls. 69,000 less than in 1889, in which year it was Tls. 110,000 less than in 1888. There was an increase the first half of the year, and decrease in the last two quarters. The loss is divided nearly equally between the opium levies and export duties, the duty on imports other than opium exceeding very considerably the other years of the last ten.

The duties being mainly specific, changes in the quantities rather than in the values are indicated.

Imports, generally (excluding opium), have increased considerably. Piece goods, both cotton and woolen, show marked gain; as does yarn, chiefly Indian. The increase is generally a true gain; and not a transfer to Kowloon and Lappa.

In the yarn trade there have been special troubles connected with long credits and inferior quality; over 10 per cent. was forwarded under transit pass. Among sundries, flour and matches have increased. Of the large importations of kerosene into this district, nearly all comes by junk, so does not appear in our returns. All but some Tls. 50,000 worth of the goods came from Hongkong.

During the first four months dealers in silk were occupied in the delivery of the heavy contracts placed in re-reels for America at the end of 1889. The demand for Europe was moderate, and prices declined—Tasles to the extent of 30 per cent. Filatures 30 to 50 per cent.

The new seasons opened in May, with light stocks of old silks and lower rates than last year's opening; but reports of short crops, locally and at Shanghai, soon tended to an advance, which the rise in exchange opposed. Between the two the trade was demoralised, and, although an advance of 15 to 20 per cent. was obtained in July, the market again stood 20 to 25 below opening rates in September prices stood 20 to 25 below opening rates.

Easier exchange and steady inquiry once more advanced rates, 70 on Tasles and 50 on Filatures; but in November exchange again rose, and the year closed with irregular and slowly declining prices.

From May to the close of the only 265 piculs of re-reels were sent to America, against 3,800 piculs during the same period in 1889; and the markets there and in Europe have been in a disturbed state. The total foreign export was 17,534 piculs, a decrease of 1,849 piculs. Of Tasles 1,200 bales and of Filatures 3,000 bales were carried over, against stocks of 1,000 bales and 50 bales respectively at the beginning of the year.

As to tea, of Congou 2,500,000 lb. were sent, against 3,100,000 lb. in 1889. First shipments were made by the steamer sailing on the 20th March. Prices were lower, the tea thin, though showing fair quality. Buying was slow till October, when four crops, the supply being limited, were booked at comparatively full prices. There are no stocks.

The first shipments of scented capers went on the 15th May. Prices for all better grades were lower, and tea, generally, were of good quality and strength, but in many cases, disappointing in make and with a large admixture of dust. Buying went on quietly till July, when favourable news of first arrivals caused requirements to be filled at firm to slightly advanced quotations; and again, in September, on assurance of a short supply, a large trade was done, demand continuing steady at the advanced rates to the end of the season. Only 7,000,000 lb. were exported, against 8,200,000 lb. in 1889; and 8,220,000 lb. delivered in England, against 8,935,103 lb. Unsold stocks are only 2,000 boxes. Of scented orange pekoes 840,000 lb. went forward, against 800,000 lb.; 1,500,000 lb. were delivered, against 1,859,555 lb. in 1889. All arrivals have been sold.

Apparently better grades were again sent, as, notwithstanding the lower prices, the average value was over Tls. 18-10-0, against Tls. 17-10-0 in 1889 and Tls. 17 in 1888. On this increased value the total Government charges, including the new Battery Tax, were, roughly, equivalent to 21 per cent., against 29 per cent. in 1889. The export in 1888 was 94,000 piculs; in 1889, 78,000 piculs; in 1890, 64,000 piculs.

Only some 178,000 rolls of matting passed this office, against over 229,000 rolls in 1889. The figures are, however, not complete, as large quantities are exported by junk from the many scattering districts in Hongkong. The value was one-third greater than in the former year.

Orders came in early, before the rise in exchange, by which, therefore, the trade was not much affected, and in time also to fill them without haste, thus avoiding pressure on the local labour market and consequent strikes. Japan now sends about 40,000 rolls a year to the United States. The competition is not felt, except in domestic

Matting has been put on the free list in the McKinley tariff; but, on the other hand, during the year it was found that the duty locally paid in the Tungking district was incorrectly charged, and the tariff rate has since been levied. The drought has damaged the later and better cuttings of straw. Of fire-crackers, the total—40,000 piculs—shows a falling off of 11,000 piculs; but, as with matting, our figures are not complete. The chief merchants have been for some time objecting to do business under the present collector of the Battery Tax, who is a rival. The duty in the United States has been increased. Sugar of all kinds was much in excess of 1889. Cassia lignea has further declined, the transfer of the steamers' share of the trade to the junks being nearly complete. One cargo, chiefly tea and refuse silk, valued in all at Tls. 35,000, was shipped by steamer to London; all the rest, valued at Tls. 14,850,000, was sent to Hongkong for distribution. The Consul for the United States, Mr. Seymour, kindly informs me that of the total export by steamer and junk, goods valued at nearly \$5,000,000 were certified to that country in 1890, against a little over \$4,000,000 and \$3,000,000 respectively in 1889 and 1888. The quantities, however, have probably not increased equally with the values.

The total value of the foreign goods re-exported to foreign countries, including Hongkong, was only Tls. 23,000. From the character and amounts of the items they are apparently articles occasionally returned in the course of business, and not a regular traffic.

Original Shipments Consulate.—The exports to the three northern ports were valued at Tls. 1,110,000, an increase of Tls. 300,000; to the central ports, Tls. 1,500,000, about the same as last year; and to the southern ports, Tls. 2,000. In addition to these direct shipments there is an exchange through Hongkong. The goods sent are, in the main, the manufactured articles for which the Cantonese have a deserved reputation among their countrymen.

Re-exported Consulate.—The total value of the Foreign Re-exports was Tls. 80,000; of Native goods, Tls. 5,000. The former were chiefly southern products—betel-nuts, coral, shark's fins, and the like.

The value of the imports from the northern ports was over Tls. 3,000,000, an increase of Tls. 600,000; from the central ports, Tls. 6,000,000, a decrease of nearly Tls. 700,000. The leading items were beans, silk and its products, and wheat. Probably these imports (which are thus in excess of our exports coastwise), our exports to Hongkong (which are in excess of the imports, from that place), and Hongkong's exports to the coast ports are part of the same circle of exchanges.

The increased trade with the northern ports apparently indicates returning prosperity, all three ports showing gains, but Newchwang the most. The loss with the central ports is chiefly in silk, etc. (a short crop), medicines, and rice. Of the latter, less than 400,000 piculs had been imported up to the end of September; then, in consequence of the short second crop, 1,200,000 piculs were sent to us in three months, the rush testing the capacity of cargo-boats and godowns. There has also, I understand, been a considerable increase, for the year, of foreign rice coming by junk.

INLAND TRANSIT.—(a) *Inwards*.—Arrangements for the issue of passes were made in 1889. In 1889, two were issued for greater than in any of the ten years.

7 for cotton thread; and in 1888, 4 for thread, etc. In 1890 there were 70 passes, covering 10,400 piculs of Indian yarn, besides sundries, destined for places in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Kiangsi. The revival is attributed to the new tax and a dread that it prices at the destinations in the interior are not kept down there will be competition by way of Hainan.

(b) *Outwards*.—Arrangements were made in 1889, but no passes were issued until 1890, when there were 12, for cassia lignea and Sundries, from Kwangsi and Kwangtung. In 1887, 3 passes were issued; and since then, none.

SHIPPING.—The tonnage was greater than in any of the ten years. Taking the entries (1,889,349 tons) only, for case in calculating, the Hongkong and Macao privileged river steamers supplied 76 per cent. (1,138,116 tons), 64 per cent. being British and 12 per cent. Chinese; there were seven steamers, against six the year before, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Kiangkwan* having been put on the Hongkong line on the 29th March. Foreign ocean-going steamers supplied 17 per cent., divided between the British and German flags; Chinese steamers supplied, additionally, under 6 per cent., sailing vessels under 2 per cent.

The quarterly average of sea-going vessels, between 50,000 and 60,000 tons, was increased in the fourth quarter to over 90,000 tons, owing, chiefly, to the rice steamers.

Over 5,000 foreign passengers were carried by the Hongkong river steamers. The number of Chinese, 1,037,197, was in excess of any of the 10 years. After the advent of the *Kiangkwan* (29th March) fares were lowered from \$1 to \$0.50 for first class and from 50 cents to 10 cents for second class. The quarterly average mounted from about 200,000 to 300,000; but gradually decreased. The traffic with Macao and the coast ports, chiefly Shanghai, has not changed much in the course of years.

TREASURY.—In our records for the last 10 years the imports from Hongkong have exceeded the exports Tls. 5,000,000. Much of that arriving in revenue remitted from other Kwangtung ports. Some of the exports to the coast ports were of coin from the Canton Mint. Copper cash and small silver from the mint are circulating freely, and the demand is greater than the supply.

OPIMUM.—(a) *Foreign*.—The quantity imported was 11,812 piculs—456 piculs less than in 1889. The average Canton market value a picul, as shown in our returns, was Tls. 440 in 1890 and Tls. 471 in 1889. In Hongkong, at the beginning of the year, Pains was quoted at \$500 to \$517.50 per chest at the end at \$488.50; Bencoes, \$815 and \$820 per chest; Malwa, \$850 and \$900 per chest. Stocks in Hongkong rose from 7,841 piculs to 8,937 piculs. Apparently the trade is slowly declining; prices forced down, and stocks still accumulating. The cause assigned by those interested is the increasing competition of native opium.

(b) *Native*.—Yet, when careful inquiries are made as to the quantity of native opium consumed, the largest estimates are only some 1,600 piculs for the whole province. Probably the amount is greater than is known, or stated, as seven kinds are said to be in use, under the names of Opium, Yunnan, Szechuan, Kansuh, Honan, Shensi, and Shanai, from which provinces they are supposed to come. The price range from \$300 to \$450 a picul for crude, and from \$500 to \$600 a picul for boiled, according to quality and the market.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The total value of the net imports, about Tls. 21,000,000, has been much the same as for 1888 and 1889. Exports of local origin, over Tls. 17,000,000, are less than in 1889 by Tls. 1,300,000. The total net trade, Tls. 38,000,000, is over Tls. 1,000,000 less than last year.

THE ILLUSIONS OF GREAT MEN.

Goethe affirmed that he one day saw the exact counterpart of himself coming toward him.

Pope saw an arm apparently come through the wall, and made inquiry after its owner.

Byron often received visits from a spectre, but he knew it to be a creation of the imagination.

Dr. Johnson heard his mother call his name in a clear voice, though she was at the time in another city.

Baron Emmanuel Swedenborg believed that he had the privilege of interviewing persons in the spirit world.

Loyola, laying, wounded during the siege of Pampelung, saw the Virgin, who encouraged him to prosecute his mission.

Descartes was followed by an invisible person, whose voice he heard urging him to continue his researches after.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, leaving his house, thought the lamps were trees and the men and women bushes agitated by the breeze.

Ravillac, while chanting the "Miserere" and "De Profundis," fondly believed that the sounds he emitted were of the nature and had the full effect of a trumpet.

Oliver Cromwell, lying sleepless on his couch, saw the curtains open and a gigantic woman appear, who told him he would become the greatest man in England.

Ben Jonson spent the watches of the night an interested spectator of a crowd of Tartars, Turks and Roman Catholics, who rose up and fought round his armchair till sunrise.

Bostok, the physiologist, saw figures and faces, and there was one human face constantly before him for twenty-four hours, the features and headgear as distinct as those of a living person.

Benvvenuto Cellini, imprisoned at Rome, resolved to free himself by self-destruction, but was deterred by the apparition of a young woman of wondrous beauty, whose reproaches turned him from his purpose.

Napoleon once called attention to a bright star he believed he saw shining in his room, and said: "It has never deserted me. I see it on every great occurrence urging me onward: it is an unfailing omen of success."

Nicolai was alarmed by the appearance of a dead body, which vanished and came again at intervals. This was followed human faces, which came into the room, and after gazing at him for awhile departed. Nicolai knew they were but the effects of indignation.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is a Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Recall the following: "I have cured Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. Kenna, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Adv.)

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP

"SACHSEN."

Captain H. Sumner, will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1891.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SACHSEN."

FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m., to-day, the 9th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m. All Claims must reach us before the 17th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1891.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts to 30th April, 1891, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th June to 11th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, CHAS. F. HARTON, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1891.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A COMPETITION for the LONG RANGE CUP and SPOONS will take place (weather permitting) on SATURDAY, the 11th July, commencing at 3.15 p.m. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Usual conditions.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 2.45 p.m. to convey competitors.

J. ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1891.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

A FURTHER CALL, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per Share, upon the Company's Shares of New Issue (56 at present paid up) will be made on the 10th inst.

Shareholders are requested to arrange for their scrip to accompany their remittance, in order that the necessary endorsement may be made.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE STORAGE BUSINESS of the Under- signed has this day been transferred to the WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE CO., LTD.

MEYER & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1891.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG

(Formerly attached Argentine, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO THE MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, (next to the Telephone Company).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 7th March 1891.

NOTICE.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP

"PHRA NANG."

Captain W. H. Walton, will be despatched for above Ports on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1891.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA).

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP

"GENERAL WERDER."

Captain B. Blanks, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.</

## Commercial.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue—200 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$65 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tls. 275 per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 72 per share, buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$305 per share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$200 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$335 per share, sales.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—105 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$120 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50 sales.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—275 per cent. discount, buyers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$43 per share, sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$87 per share, buyers.  
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$88 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—25 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886, C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886, E—14 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$110 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 Punjion and Sanglee Doo Samantan Mining Co.—\$4 per share, sellers.  
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1.00 per share, sellers.  
 Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$9 per share, sellers.  
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$35 per share, buyers.  
 Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$300 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$50 per share, buyers.  
 Crickbank & Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
 The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sales.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$25 per share, sellers.  
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.  
 The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 The Jebleu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—75 cents per share, sellers.  
 The Shampan Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.  
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.  
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$160 per share, sales and buyers.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$15 sellers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—55 per cent. div., buyers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$250 per share, buyers.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 3/3  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/3  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/3  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/3  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/3  
 ON PARIS—Bank, T. T. .... 4/10  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 4/10  
 On India, T. T. .... 225  
 On India, T. T. .... 225  
 ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. .... 714  
 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 721

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Melbourne*, with the French mail of the 12th ultimo, left Singapore on the 7th instant at 5 p.m. and may be expected here on the 14th.  
 THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
 The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oriente*, with mails, ex. from San Francisco to the 15th ult., via Honolulu, left Yokohama on the 6th instant and may be expected here on the 17th.  
 THE INDIAN MAIL.  
 The steamer *Yapca*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 6th instant and is expected here on the 12th.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The 'Shiro' line steamer *Radnorshire* left Singapore on the 6th instant and is due here on the 12th.  
 The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Thalia*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 7th instant and is due here on the 13th.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Carlton* left Bombay on the 28th ultimo and is due here on the 14th instant.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

XENIA, American bark, 1,136, L. D. Smith, 8th July, Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th May, Coal.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.  
 PERA NANO, British steamer, 1,021, W. H. Watton, 9th July, Bangkok 29th June, and Koh-si-chang 3rd July, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 DELTA, French steamer, 717, Abbel, 9th July, Haiphong 6th July, General.—Messageries Maritimes.  
 TSDIAN, British steamer, 1,510, W. N. Allison, 9th July, Foochow 7th July, Tea.—Bathfield & Swire.  
 SACHSEN, German steamer, 2,874, H. Supper, 9th July, Bremen 27th May, and Singapore 4th July, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.  
 LYDIA, German steamer, 1,186, Forck, 9th July, Singapore 4th July, General.—Stienssen & Co.  
 TAIHANG, British steamer, 1,503, W. H. Hogg, 9th July, Shanghai, via Swatow 8th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

*Alpine*, German steamer, for Holhow, & *Tsuan*, British steamer, for Melbourne, & *Comophylla*, German steamer, for Saigon.  
*Orion*, British steamer, for Singapore, & *Chalydra*, British steamer, for Singapore, & *McLaurin*, American ship, for New York.

## DEPARTURES.

July 8, *Sungliang*, British str., for Swatow.  
 July 8, *Laju*, British steamer, for Holhow.  
 July 9, *Tsuan*, British steamer, for Singapore.  
 July 9, *Marle*, German str., for Chiofo, & *Bombay*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
 July 9, *Pollux*, German steamer, for Saigon.  
 July 9, *Tsuan*, British steamer, for Kobe.  
 July 9, *Pishawur*, British steamer, for Singapore, & *Prata*, German str., for Singapore, & *Hydra*, Danish bark, for Callao.

## PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.

Per *Delta*, str., from Haiphong.—Mr. Grosjean, and 12 Chinese.  
 Per *Prata*, str., from Bangkok, & Mrs. Booth, Mr. Child, and 75 Chinese.  
 Per *Tsuan*, str., from Foochow, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ramsay, nurse and child, and Mr. R. Hall.  
 Per *Sachsen*, str., from Bremen, & Messrs. Blumenthal, Thurnann, Kaufmann, Gayser, Struchmann, Stallberg, Rowbottom, and 170 Chinese.  
 Per *Taihang*, str., from Shanghai, & Mrs. Johnson, and 160 Chinese.  
 DEPARTED.  
 Per *Sungliang*, str., for Swatow.—100 Chinese.  
 Per *Laju*, str., for Holhow.—519 Chinese.  
 Per *Tsuan*, str., for Melbourne.—3 Europeans and 10 Chinese.  
 Per *Prata*, str., for Singapore.—7 Europeans and 538 Chinese.  
 Per *Chalydra*, str., for Singapore, &—534 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The British steamship *Tsuan* reports that she left Foochow on the 7th instant. Had fine weather down the coast.  
 The British steamship *Taihang* reports that she left Shanghai via Swatow on the 8th instant. Had south-west winds and fine weather throughout.  
 The British steamship *Phra Nang* reports that she left Bangkok on the 29th ultimo, and Koh-si-chang on the 3rd instant. Had fresh to moderate south-west winds to Palo Obi. Moderate breeze varying from south to west passage to port with strong south-easterly swell. Passage 5 days, 13 hours, and 45 minutes.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Manila.—Per *Elis* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 10.30 A.M.  
 For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Hattan* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki.—Per *General Warden* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Shanghai.—Per *Sachsen* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Verona* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

ACTIVE, Danish steamer, 355, H. Hygam, 5th July, Holhow 3rd July, General.—Armhold, Karberg & Co.  
 ALWINE, German steamer, 400, A. Bendixen, 7th July, Pakhoi 4th July, and Holhow 6th, General.—Wielor & Co.  
 AMIGO, German steamer, 771, C. G. Krudner, 4th July, Mauritius and Singapore, 10th July, Old Iron.—Wielor & Co.  
 CHOW-CHOW-FOO, German steamer, 906, F. Clausen, 4th July, Whampoa, 4th July, General.—Melchers & Co.  
 COSMOPOLIT, German str., 551, Schaefer, 7th July, Hoilo, 3rd July, Wood.—Wielor & Co.  
 DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 5th July, Samarang 25th July, General.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.  
 DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, J. C. Gerard, 6th July, Manila 3rd July, General.—Shaw & Co.  
 FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Conley, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.  
 GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,810, B. Blanke, 30th June—Yokohama 21st June, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.  
 HAILONG, British steamer, 785, J. Roach, 8th July, Tamul and July, and Amoy 6th, General.—D. Laprak Co.  
 SHERARD OSBORN, British steamer, 876, C. O. Medge, 8th July, Singapore via Cape St. James 29th June, Submarine Cable.—E. E. & Co.  
 HATTAN, British steamer, 1,185, S. Ashburn, 8th July, Foochow 4th July, Amoy 4th, and Swatow 7th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.  
 INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, T. Schall, 7th July, Honolulu 10th June, Ballast.—Wielor & Co.  
 MONOKUT, British steamer, 859, G. Anderson, 30th July, Bangkok 23rd June, and Koh-si-chang 26th, Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 NINGPO, German steamer, 765, R. Kohler, 4th July, Whampoa 4th July, General.—Stienssen & Co.  
 FLYING FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stepan, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 RIVERDALE, British steamer, 1,311, J. J. Mooney, 4th July, Nagasaki, 28th June, Coals.—Miss Bish Colliery.  
 SUREAM, British steamer, 985, E. F. Stowell, 6th July, Saigon 2nd July, General.—Chinese.

## HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

## Continued.

VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 6th July, Yokohama 27th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 SAILING VESSELS.  
 CALBURGA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June, New York 23rd January, Petroleum.—Russell & Co.  
 CARL FRIEDRICH, German ship, 2,040, H. Frohlich, 5th July, Cardiff 21st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.  
 GEORGIETTA, American bark, 985, Kasten, 18th June, Singapore 5th June, Timber.—Master.  
 ISAAC RIVER, American ship, 1,480, F. D. Waldo, 21st May, New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.  
 MCCLAUREN, American ship, 1,313, F. L. Oakes, 28th April, New York 30th November, Petroleum.—Order.  
 MINNIE G. WHITING, British bark, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June, New York and Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 OMROA, British bark, 480, A. V. Brown, 23rd May, Singapore 24th April, Timber.—Master.  
 P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,503, N. W. Blanchard, 12th June, Saigon 6th June, Rice.—Captain.  
 STANTFIELD, British bark, 590, J. Clark, 3rd July, Sourabaya 14th June, Ballast.—Captain.  
 VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 26th May, Honolulu 19th April, General.—Chinese.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Underigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1891.

## NOTICE.

## JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Underigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.  
 St. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says:  
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."  
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.  
 Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

## NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, 1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather. CABINETS from \$6 a dozen. CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen. LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.  
 NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast-Ports are always ready.  
 Hongkong, 24th September, 1890.

PARIS, 84, rue Lafayette, M. MALLET wishes to buy the postage stamps, especially rare; old or surcharged issues. Sends in exchange every wanted article; and requires his correspondents to state the price and the quantity of their stamps in sending some samples of these.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."  
 CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.  
 For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.  
 It Cures Old Sores.  
 Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
 Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.  
 Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.  
 Cures Scabby Sores.  
 Cures Cancerous Ulcers.  
 Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
 Cures Glanular Swellings.  
 Clears the Blood from all impure matter.  
 From whatever cause arising.  
 Clarke's Blood-Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.  
 As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.  
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.—Trade Mark: "Blood-Mixture."

CAUTION.  
 Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

## Intimations.

## W. S. MARTEN,

## ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

2, DUDELL STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890.

## Dr. Knorr's

## ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations! Telephone: 20th May, 1890.

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central.

## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.  
 City of Rio de Janeiro, Thursday 10th July.  
 China, Saturday 22nd Aug.  
 City of Peking, Tuesday 15th Sept.

## THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 10th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

## RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.  
 To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., 325.00  
 To Liverpool and London, 345.00  
 To Paris and Bremen, 345.00  
 To Havre and Hamburg, 335.00  
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—  
 4 months ..... \$337.50  
 12 months ..... \$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.  
 Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havre, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Seal of Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Acting Agent.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain H. Supper, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port at above, Calling at Genoa.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 4 p.m., on the 1st August. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Consular Invoices and Bills of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1891.

## Mails.

## OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
 Oceanic, Saturday 18th July.  
 Galle, Tuesday 18th August.  
 Balg, Thursday 3rd Sept.

## THE Steamship

"OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 18th July, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

## RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.  
 To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., 325.00  
 To Liverpool and London, 345.00  
 To Paris and Bremen, 345.00  
 To Havre and Hamburg, 335.00  
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—  
 4 months ..... \$337.50  
 12 months ..... \$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.  
 Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 24th June 1891.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Parthia, Tuesday, July 21st.  
 Empress of Japan, Tuesday, Aug. 11th.  
 Empress of China, Tuesday, 1st Sept.

## THE R. M. S. "PARTHIA."

3167 tons, Captain J. Panton, R.N.R., sailing at Noon on TUESDAY, the 21st July, under Mr. Panton's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, and YOKOHAMA.

## RATES OF PASSAGE.

(In Mexican Dollars.)

FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO	4 mos.	12 mos.
Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, B.C.,	225	330
Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.,	225	330
Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Calif.,	225	330
Banff, Calgary, Albs,	225	330
Winnipeg, Man.,	225	330
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn.,	225	330
St. Louis, Mo.,	225	330
Milwaukee, Wis.,	225	330
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O.,	225	330
Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont.,	225	330
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y., Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que.,	225	330
New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.,	225	330
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me.,	225	330
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Liverpool and London via Liverpool,	225	330
Paris, via Liverpool and London,	225	330
Havre, via Liverpool and London,	225	330
Bremen, Hamburg,	225	330

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Steamer Fares, and Rates to other places, quoted on application. The Steamers call at Victoria to land and embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue

# The Hongkong Telegraph

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

No. 2887.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

## BIRTHS.

At 30, Broadway, Shanghai, on the 28th June, the wife of W. H. LUNT, of a daughter.

At Derriington, Hongkong, on Thursday morning, the 2nd July, 1891, Mrs. C. A. TOMES, of a son.

## DEATHS.

On the 26th June, at 11, Peking Road, Shanghai, in her seventeenth year, GYERDOLINE SERRMOUR, the beloved eldest daughter of Charles and Emily Dallas.

On the 30th June, rather suddenly, at The Hyatt, on the Peak Road, DAVID MCCULLOCH, aged 51 years.

At Swatow, on the 3rd instant, HENRY MATCHITT.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

## ASK QUESTIONS.

THE Chamber of Commerce, and indeed the public generally, are to be congratulated upon having so able and energetic a representative in the Legislative Council as the Honorable T. H. WHITEHEAD, who it would seem has stepped into the shoes of the Honorable PHILIPPS RYAN, the erstwhile champion of the people's rights and interests in the Council. In by-gone days Mr. RYAN was regarded, and rightly too, as being the one unofficial member who was possessed of the necessary amount of courage and ability to satisfactorily discharge the duties of a public man, the one who could claim the title of a genuine public representative. How thoroughly and conscientiously he carried out those duties is acknowledged on all sides; but youth must be served, and no doubt it is as satisfactory to Mr. RYAN, as it is to every man who takes any interest in public affairs, to find himself backed up by so promising a lieutenant as he has in the person of Mr. WHITEHEAD. In all matters of importance connected with the actions of the local government officials upon which it is desired that a little light should be thrown, it is to Mr. WHITEHEAD that the public now turn, and upon him that they depend. To glean this desired and often very necessary information entails no small amount of labor on the part of an honorable member, who not only runs the risk of meeting with an official frown during the course of his inquiries, but also stands a fair chance of being deserted by the very people whose interests he seeks to serve. We would not be an unofficial member of the local Legislative Council (not having personal interests to advance) for all the glory with which history has haloed the head of immortal Solomon, but nevertheless we most heartily congratulate Mr. WHITEHEAD upon the independent position which he has taken up, and which we venture to predict he will adhere to so long as he remains a member of Council. To thus have the official acts of Government servants made public is the only safeguard and check the community at large has upon them; and the only means to this end is through the channel of questioning, and although Mr. WHITEHEAD may in the course of time render himself liable to be styled by some one amongst his many witty (?) adversaries the "Hon. member for the Point of Interrogation" still we hope he will continue his present energetic course of action, and he may rest assured that in his endeavours to elicit truth and facts, by having laid upon the table all papers and despatches in which the public are interested and with whose purport they have an indisputable right to be made conversant, he will have the full support of both the Press and the community.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council which was held on the 19th ultimo Mr. WHITEHEAD tabled amongst others the following motions:—

1. That the existence of gambling houses in Kowloon and the toleration of gambling by the authorities there is and has been for some time past a very serious cause of annoyance and injury to the inhabitants of this Colony and tends to render inoperative recent legislation in Hongkong against gambling.

2. That the Government be requested to move the Chinese authorities with a view to the entire suppression of public gambling and gambling houses at Kowloon.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government replied to the following effect:—That the matter had already been under the consideration of the Government, and although no action had been taken, the British Consul at Canton had been communicated with regarding the best means of bringing the question of gambling at Kowloon to the notice of the Chinese Officials. His Excellency also parenthetically observed that the question was exercising the serious attention of the Government and that he deemed the hon. member's resolution unnecessary.

Upon the latter point most people will disagree with His Excellency, and rightly too. What guarantee have the general public that proper measures would be adopted to bring this matter with all necessary force before the officials in Canton, if the community is not to be made acquainted with the nature of these measures. Mr. WHITEHEAD was quite justified in tabling these motions, and in so doing has the approval of the entire community.

We grow weary of the parrot cry that it is impossible to make people either virtuous, wise, or holy by Act of Parliament, but at the same time, and upon the same principle, that laws have to be placed under proper restraint, failing their reform.

so it is permissible to apply force, when reason fails, with weak minded individuals who blindly trusting to fortune—the fortune that never smiles on them—sink all they are possessed of, and when that fails, turn to the money of their employers, and sink the whole in the hell at Kowloon City. In that highly flavoured mart of the vices of creation, whether it be at the noon of day or in the small hours of the morning, these gambling dens are subjects worthy serious study, and if by any action their extinction could be attained the end would justify the means and the originator of the means would be a public benefactor. Mr. WHITEHEAD deserves all credit for pushing this matter forward, and should the Viceroy of Canton fall to acquiesce in the reasonable request of the Hongkong Government as to the desirability of making a clean sweep of the hell at Kowloon, proper representations made to the Government at Peking would in all probability have the desired effect. It is with a view of gaining a knowledge of the actions of the local Government that Mr. WHITEHEAD has put the motions already quoted. There are many potent reasons why the Chinese Government should agree to this request. The first is, as we stated the other day, in reference to the same question. When the negotiations for the Extradition Treaty with Great Britain commenced, also when the Opium Convention, which has commercially blockaded this port, was effected, one of the chief points upon which the Chinese Government relied was that it was incumbent upon friendly neighboring nations to each prevent as far as practicable injurious traffic to the detriment of the other. This principle the British Government recognized, and the Chinese Government gained the end they had in view. Upon the same principle, we submit, the Chinese Government are bound to take notice of any representation from the Colonial Government in regard to these notorious hot-beds of vice, about which such loud complaints and weighty arguments are being raised.

## THE PROPOSED CHINESE CONSULATE.

Ever our morning contemporary deserved her title of "Granny" she certainly did so this morning when she gave vent to such a screech of indignation as was sufficient to awaken her sister "Sally" from her grave in the West. The old lady was "look bad" over the innovation of the establishment of a Chinese Consulate in the Colony, and perhaps, owing to the unique position which Hongkong occupies in the Eastern world, it may at the first glance appear to a few besides our venerable contemporary that the appointment of a Chinese Consul here would, in a manner, strike at the freedom of the port and, so to speak, drive another nail into the coffin of this colony's independence. More careful consideration of the matter, however, leads us to the conclusion that the appointment will have no such baneful influence, and that it will cut both ways. No matter how his nationals may rally round the local representative of the Celestial Empire, both he and they are subject to the laws of this colony, which we can safely rely upon as being sufficient to meet any possible attempt at unlawful combination amongst the native section of the community. Besides, a Chinese consulate has long been established in the neighbouring colony of Singapore, and found to work well, and it is difficult to perceive how it could continue to be refused here with any grace or equity. Moreover, not only should a capable Chinese consul prove an important factor towards contributing to the preservation of law and order amongst the major portion of the community, but he must prove to be a useful and ready medium by means of which the colonial administration can communicate with the high Provincial authorities of Canton. Extradition matters on both sides will be much facilitated by such a channel of communication being available. Take as an instance the *Namoa* catastrophe, is it too much to assert that, had a Chinese Consulate been in existence here when that unfortunate disaster happened, the perpetrators of the outrage would in all probability have been captured, if not red-handed, at least much sooner than they were. Or, again, in the grievous Kowloon gambling evil, in regard to which the authorities of this colony, to their discredit, are exhibiting such shameful lukewarmness, this crying evil could be at once brought to the notice of the Viceroy in a more effectual manner than by the circuitous methods to which our red-tape official element are so firmly attached. Another phase of this new departure, which we specially commend to the attention of the official *Yellow* *Reg.* is that it cannot fail to subject the shortcomings of our official element to the scrutiny of a class specially practised in the art of discrimination and, for the matter of that, dissimulation. In this connection it is lamentable to ponder over what any intelligent Chinaman must think of the "vaunted administrative capabilities of British colonies" when he comes to study the intelligence and capacity of the official class controlling this colony at the present time of its existence, and when he comes to compare the same with the rigid system of qualification exacted in his own country. Certainly Hongkong, during the whole period of its existence under British rule has never

presented a more mediocre picture of mental indigence, of incapacity, and of demoralization than it does in its executive at the present moment. Hardly a single officer in the colony in his proper position; more than half its official staff on leave, gallivanting at large about the world, while their positions are filled by inexperienced subordinates; and the public till, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the unofficial representatives' dictates, is left open for them to help themselves to almost at will and certainly beyond the pale of decency. This is no exaggerated picture, a MAX O'REILLY or TSO-PING-LUNG or any observant Celestial will see its correctness without trouble, and without difficulty be able to apply a moral, which with a Chinaman will be that, much as China is abused for its inefficiency and jobbery, in these as well as in feebleness and in downright deceit and audacity the present one-horse administration of Hongkong will take the cake. Look for a moment to the most important of all departments, the legal one, and the Attorney General who is the adviser of the Government and the framer of our laws. The Home Government some two years since after mature deliberation arrived at the conclusion that it was an absolute necessity for the well-being of the colony that the Attorney General should devote his entire time to his work, consequently the elements of this office were increased to provide for this and Mr. GOODMAN was appointed to the post. The Attorney General is bitten by the general official epidemic, and flits his post on every convenient opportunity. We are within the mark if we put Mr. GOODMAN down as having done about four months' work as Attorney General on the new system during the whole period he has held the post. Urgent public needs should be paramount and should influence an official occupying so responsible a post; but one might as well expect to find the philosopher's stone in this benighted colony, as to find amongst the Hongkong official league any high conceptions of the kind indicated. The whole purpose and intent of the Home Government are defeated by the Attorney Generalship of this colony being worked on the condemned basis, and the public interests are cast to the winds with impunity and looked upon with complaisance by an incompetent and by no means disinterested executive. Yet another view of the appointment of a Chinese consul presents itself and we have finished. It may be assumed that part of his duty will be to carefully watch for native criminals escaping to this colony or using the colony as a nefarious basis. In this he will probably be assisted by an efficient staff, and this will not only tend towards diminishing both the resident criminal classes, but will likewise tend to check criminals utilising Hongkong as a yore for the criminal classes will quickly understand the new agency set in motion, while at same time it will also have its effect; it is to be hoped, in reducing serious crime in the neighbouring province by making its detection more speedy as well as more certain.

## 10,000 PER CENT PER MONTH.

### ALLEGED EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.

At the Police Court this afternoon (6th inst.), before Mr. Wise, Hung Mak Hoy, Yung Ming Shan, merchant, Tang Shui, and Tam Sau, rent collector, were charged with having, on or between the 22nd May and the 17th June unlawfully conspired by fraudulent devices and false pretences to defraud Tso Tung Shau, a minor, of his property and obtain from him and cheat him of divers large sums of money and security, and in pursuance of such conspiracy did obtain from him money to the extent of \$7,000 and securities to the value of \$2,000.

Mr. Francis, instructed by Mr. Denny, prosecuted; Mr. Robinson, instructed by Mr. Roddy, defended the first and second prisoners; and Mr. Wotton defended the third and fourth. Mr. Phillipps and Mr. Wilkinson also attended as witnesses.

An application was made by a Chinese clerk to watch the case on behalf of a fifth person, accused of complicity, but not before the Court. Messrs. Ewins and Rees had been asked to represent him, but Mr. Ewins was away and Mr. Rees was sick.

Mr. Wise said that he could take notes of the case, but could not cross-examine, not being qualified. Mr. Francis opened the case by reading the charge and giving details of the accusation. The complaint was a minor son of Tso Tung Shau, deceased. His estate, which was valued at about \$30,000 each, was divided into eleven shares, of which the boy had five. The boy was entitled to one share. The boy had lived at Canton until lately, when he came to Hongkong and got among bad company, frequenting gambling houses and other places. His new acquaintances led him to believe that he was a minor heir, could on representing himself to be of age, obtain loans on the strength of his coming inheritance, and that such loans could be repaid. They also told him that as he could not be compelled to pay, it did not matter what terms were made for the loans. He took it all in, and thought he could by a little swindle get plenty of money with his assistance. Thus several debts were incurred—\$7,000, \$6,000, \$15,000, and so on, though plaintiff actually received much less than half, the rest being deducted for expenses and on other pretences. The money so raised was in a few days squandered with the aid of the defendants. The first defendant was charged as having assisted in the arrangement of the loans, knowing the state of affairs. Chan Yui and Yung Ming Shan, was supposed to have advanced some of the money. At last plaintiff's mother came to know of the transaction and took legal advice. An agreement was then entered into, the Chinese papers stating that the boy had no power to contract liability, being under age. This produced a letter from Mr. Roddy, on behalf of Yung Ming Shan, and Chan Yui, demanding payment of some of the money, so borrowed.

Mr. Robinson asked to have a detailed statement of the charge against each defendant.

Mr. Wise said he had already refused an application of that nature. He had thrashed it out with Mr. Wotton, and had explained that the defendants were all equally charged with conspiring to effect the whole series of frauds. Mr. Robinson referred to *Rex v. Hamilton*, *21 Q.B. 448*, in which an indictment against a boy was quashed on the ground that he was not an indictable person.

Mr. Wise—This is not an indictment. Mr. Robinson maintained that the case was similar to this one, and summonses were ordered to be served requiring particulars, such as he asked now. He hoped his Worship would look up the case quoted before the next hearing of this case.

His Worship could only say that all were charged equally; he had already decided. H. D. Denny, solicitor, stated that he acted as solicitor in the administration of the estate of Tso Tung Shau, deceased. Witness acted for the widow in her capacity as executrix; Mr. Wotton was solicitor for the boy, her son (the complainant). The Supreme Court allowed \$50 per month maintenance for them. Witness had heard that the estate was worth \$440,000. One eleventh share had been bequeathed for funeral rites, but the Court had overruled that. Some time ago a scheme of division was proposed, and was still before the Court. On May 15th Yung Ming Shan came to witness in his office with the third and fourth defendants and the plaintiff, with reference to a loan of \$5,000 from Yung Ming Shan to plaintiff. Witness refused to let it, and took Yung Ming Shan apart and told him that he could not borrow money without the assistance of his guardian (the mother) and his solicitor, as he was under age. Witness asked why he wanted the money, and was told the boy wished to redeem a prostitute and take her as his second wife. Witness thought this absurd, as he was only two or three months married. Witness did not then know plaintiff's exact age, but knew he was still a ward of the Court. He told all this to Yung Ming Shan through an interpreter, but understood Chinese himself. He refused to do anything for them, and they went away. He never saw Yung Ming Shan again until after the civil proceedings in the Supreme Court commenced. After speaking to Yung Ming Shan witness also spoke to the plaintiff. On June 17th plaintiff's mother came complaining of her son's misconduct. The result was that witness had the advertisement mentioned put in the Chinese papers. Plaintiff then came and showed him the letter from Mr. Roddy. Witness applied to the registrar general and got a reply as to plaintiff's birth. He was born August 6, 1873.

By Mr. Wotton—Civil proceedings were instituted June 24th by the plaintiff, though his mother as guardian. The defendants there were Yung Ming Shan, Chan Yui, and others not charged in this case. There were three suits. They were still proceeding. Could not say the second defendant was a man of good character. Tan Kam Tai, clerk to last witness, gave corroborative evidence.

Tan Tai Shi, mother of plaintiff, spoke as to his debts and general misconduct. The case was adjourned to Friday.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Director of the Observatory reports that on the night of the 3rd inst. a slight earthquake was felt in Bolineau.

Six vessels of the Northern Squadron left Chefoo last week for Nagasaki. The last time a Chinese fleet did so was in 1886.

A PENANG paper says that in consequence of the failure of the firm of Messrs. Brown & Co. Chetty has failed, and a European firm is beginning to show signs of tottering.

We hear that Messrs. Russell & Co.'s valuable property on Shamone, Canton, is in the market, and that the Imperial Maritime Customs are likely to become the purchasers of it.

An exceptionally good crop of rice is promised at Foochow, says the *Chungking*, and judging from the strength shown in the stalk, it will be almost double the amount of last year's gathering.

The *Shanghai Mercury* is informed that "Go" Tchen, Ki-long is in custody at Foochow, and that his relatives are making strenuous efforts to free him of his financial embarrassments.

THE other day H.B.M. Consul and the Customs Commissioner at Wuhu gave a grand feast to the Chinese soldiers who have been guarding and patrolling the Concession ever since the riot, as a reward for their vigilance.

A MOST lucrative business is carried on at Foochow in tea stalks. It is said that the cost, including labor, laid down at Foochow does not exceed \$1.50 to \$1.70 a picul, and they are sold easily at \$2.50 to \$3. A considerable amount is exported to Hongkong, its final destination being Canton.

A few days ago, says the *Huapoo*, there was an explosion at the cartridge factory at Wuchang. As there was but little powder on the premises and the building was of iron, the damage extended to only one apartment. Two men were killed outright, while a third was so badly wounded that there is only slight hope of his recovery.

A NATIVE paper says that a French merchant recently went to Chefoo and waited upon Sheng Taotai, of whom he requested permission to ship 2,500 coconuts to France, to be in some copper-plate. Sheng replied that he did not possess a power to grant such a request, but that it lay with the Yung-lin Yamen to do so. The French merchant accordingly proceeded at once to Peking.

At Singapore on the 24th ult. the body of a European named William Brown, a marine engineer, was found floating in the water, with a pocket-handkerchief tied with stones round his neck, just off the Esplanade. Deceased was in the 45 years of age and once kept a school in Hongkong, with a retired shipmaster, to coach marine engineers and officers, by many of whom he was known as "Navy Brown."

The tender steamship which passed over Hongkong on the morning of the 6th inst. was very nearly being made responsible for the blotting out of some of the brightest lights in the community. Whilst some ten or twelve Peking residents were waiting for the train a flash of lightning waited round almost in their midst, but luckily found a better conductor in the iron filings close to which they were standing, and thence passed safely on to the earth, without doing any damage.

H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, 1,200 tons, 8 guns, Commander Graggle, arrived in Singapore on the 21st ult. relieving H.M.S. *Caroline* and *Plover*.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending July 5th, are:—Europeans 223, Chinese 1,672; total 1,895.

On the anniversary of Coronation Day, the white ensign fluttered on the masts of the men-of-war in port at Shanghai, representing no less than eight nationalities. Such an occurrence is a contemporary belief, unique in the history of Shanghai.

We understand that Commodore Church is to pay an official visit to Canton shortly, when the Government will afford him an opportunity of inspecting the works for maintaining the opening of the Back Reach, if his official engagements will permit.

We understand that the slow state of the market at present, says the *Foochow Echo*, has greatly discouraged tea manufacturers in the country, and accordingly some establishments have closed their doors for the season. A wiser step, we think, could not be taken. It is no use their making tea if they are going to lose money by it.

THE Wanchow Magistrate has issued a proclamation offering rewards for the apprehension of the leaders of those concerned in the recent robberies, arson, murders, and mutilation of the victims of the disturbance. \$400 are offered for the chief of the desperadoes, \$300 for the second, \$200 for the third, and \$100 each for a lot of fourth-rate leaders.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Pootung Wharf and Godown Company, held at Shanghai on Saturday week, it was decided by a large majority that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s proposal to purchase the Pootung Wharf and Godown for \$15,000,000 be accepted by this meeting. Messrs. Butterfield & Swire offered to take the agency over, but in vain.

THAT harbinger of peace and goodwill, Mr. John Swire, the head of the firm of Butterfield & Swire, is to pay the Far East another visit next month. It is a noteworthy fact that this eminent gentleman's visits to the East, although few and far between, invariably result in the removal of all unnecessary friction connected with the extensive commercial ramifications of his firm.

We learn that Capt. F. de Vere F. Creighton, late 4th Batt. King's Shropshire Light Infantry, has been appointed Commander of the Johore Forces, in succession to Capt. C. Newland who has ceased to hold that appointment. Capt. Creighton has for a year past been Chief Military Instructor in the Royal Military College, Bangalore, and did not renew his agreement. He will shortly take up his military duties at Johore.

THE first of a series of swimming handicaps promoted by the Victoria Recreation Club Committee took place on Saturday afternoon last. The gold medal offered as a prize tempted eighteen, but only four faced the starter. The distance was four lengths, which were covered by the winner, Stoppani, in the fair time of 3 min. 7 sec. Kenneth, with nearly a length start, was a good second, Collingwood, with 10 sec. allowance, pressing him closely. A Veterans' Race, we understand, is next on the programme.

At Klungkang some surprise has been felt at the twenty-two young lady missionaries being ordered back to Takatang, from which the *N. C. Daily News* gathers that not much damage was done to their home there. But they have no man with them, no experience, no knowledge of the place or language, and no calling there, for they might just as well study Chinese at school at Klungkang. The Roman Catholic sisters have gone back to the city, but they are nearer at hand, they have experience, and there may be trouble when the babies they look after are brought in for inspection and payment.

A JAVA contemporary says that some excitement was caused at the last performance of Fili's Circus by a photographer's employe going into the den of the lions with Captain Russell. The event was well advertised beforehand and in consequence the tent was crammed. The amateur did his part very well and drank a glass of champagne with the tamer sitting on one of the lions. Mr. Fili presented the amateur tamer with a silver tankard and promised to return to the city in a few weeks with his Company strengthened by a number of members of the Wild West show.—He couldn't mean the Stanley crowd, surely.

THE *N. C. Daily News* hears from the river ports that a good deal of surprise was felt at Hankow at H.E. Chang Chih-tung's coolness towards Admiral Richards. The Admiral notified through Mr. Chris. Gardner that he proposed to have the honour of calling on the Viceroy, and Chang Chih-tung sent back word that he should be very glad to see him, but could not return his call. At Nanking, however, Admiral Richards called on the Viceroy, H.E. Li Hung-shan, and the call was duly returned. It is a great stain on British prestige that nothing, so far as is known, has been done about the barbarous murders at Wusueh.

THE subjoined expression of opinion may well be taken to heart by not a few investors in some Hongkong stocks—we name no names. The *Siam Gazette* says:—After a protracted hearing in the British Consulate, the case of *F. McGregor v. The Gold Fields of Siam* was decided last Saturday (June 3rd) in favour of the Company, and the following terms were made:—The jury adding the following terms to the verdict:—The Company, and finding on the various issues submitted to us, we wish to mark our sense of the utter mismanagement of the entire undertaking, which has allowed such a state of affairs to continue as has been revealed by the evidence before the Court, and we further wish to emphasise our sense of the complete neglect of the interests of the shareholders of the Company, by the Manager, the Secretary, and particularly the Board of Directors.

The *Marine* launch takes her departure from Canton, to-night (3rd inst.), to join the jubilee squadron of men-of-war, when a most promising young sailor, having a public warrant goes to wreck his ship, and wreck his management, if not by something worse. Years ago, the *Wharf and Godown Company*, as well as the *Sugar Crushing Company*, of Cockin China, was supposed to make the Colonial barometrical standard of height, or rather depth, to which a Hongkong company can fall. These Companies, however, did make some show, whereas the *Marine* expended the whole of the capital for what is a default on the other shore and a Director, which after the sale should be found empty, as some sort of responsibility is placed on the shoulders of the management of the part of Directors (who have the manipulation of the funds of scribbling shareholders).

OWING to the continuous heavy rain at Foochow during the last two months, the once-promised abundance of all fruit crops is not likely to be realised, says the *Echo*. The natives do not believe that they will be as good as those of last year. Sugar cane, however, also an article of export, promises to be the best crop seen for some time.

The positions of the men-of-war on the Yangtze have been altered. When the *Fukue* came down river, says the *Mercury* of the 20th ult., the *Imperator* and *Porpoise* were at Klungkang, there were two men-of-war at Wuhu, the *Alacrity* and *Archer* were at Nanking, and a British gunboat and the *Palor* at Chinkiang. The *Alacrity*, with Admiral Richards on board, returned to Shanghai on the 30th ult. and left next day for Nagasaki.

THE local press has not after all a monopoly of genius. The *Bar* possesses talent greater than even Browne's. In a small suit before the Acting Chief Justice on the 3rd inst., his Lordship, after hearing the plaintiff's case, was thinking of dismissing it forthwith as too absurd. But counsel for the defence (plaintiff was unassisted by talent) could not think of hiding his light under a bushel, and insisted on going on, and when he had finished, his Lordship said it was very doubtful about plaintiff's case until he heard your defence, and then decided for the plaintiff with costs.

DURING the erection of the telegraph lines through the province of Hunan, says the *Huapoo*, the work was stopped in the Tains district. The people, beguiled by the rumour that telegraph lines were injurious to the general welfare of the country, rose against the workmen. About 50 poles were torn up and burned. The new office was entirely wrecked. The official deputy having charge of the materials was severely wounded, and the soldiers and workmen all suffered more or less at the hands of the mob. The case has been reported to the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and Sheng Tsootai, of Chefoo, the Director-General of the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs Administration.

SATURDAY'S *Gazette* contains several interesting announcements, among them being that as Mr. Deane has gone home on four months' leave, Mr. Harrop has been appointed acting Superintendent of Police until a full-pay officer is appointed to the office. Commander Hastings, the Assistant Harbour Master, is announced as being appointed Superintendent of the Water Police, a post which he is no doubt thoroughly competent to occupy under ordinary circumstances, but which seems a little incompatible with the fact that he is at present doing the work of Harbour Master and Assistant ditto. Either no Assistant Harbour Master is needed or the superintendence of the Water Police will be a hollow mockery.

THE Hongkong Rifle Association competition for the Short Range Challenge Cup and Range Spoon took place on Saturday afternoon last at Kowloon. The distances were 200 and 300 yards. Only four members braved the elements, and the Cup was won (for a second time) by Sirgh Boyd, with an aggregate score of 60. He also won the 300 yards Spoon, while Sirgh Mack carried off the Spoon for the shorter distance. As the shooting took place during a downpour of rain the following scores are on the whole not at all discreditable:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total
Col. Sergt. Boyd	25	35	60
Mr. J. Anderson	20	25	45
Mr. F. Smyth	25	25	50

The competition next Saturday at 500 or 600 yards will be of special interest, as the Cup has now been won twice by no less than some half-dozen gentlemen, one of whom will doubtless then carry it off finally. It may also be well to draw the attention of "Shots" to the fact that these competitions will be postponed on account of the weather only when the required quorum of three fails to come together.

NEWS has been received from the Chiu See district of Hunan Province, says the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 27th ult., to the effect that the Chinese Telegraph Office, recently erected by a line-construction party, acting under the orders of Chang Chih-tung, has been destroyed by the Hunanese, owing to the anti-foreign feeling existing in the Province. When the party of operatives got to the place in question they were surrounded by a crowd of Hunanese who behaved very menacingly. Threats and curses were freely interchanged between the parties, but at last the number of Hunanese grew so great and their appearance became so threatening, that the telegraph party appealed at last to the local officials for protection. A body of soldiers was despatched to their assistance, under charge of a *wuyshu*, but at the time they reached the scene the mob had become so strong that soldiers, telegraphists, and *wuyshus* received a very rough handling. A great many of the soldiers are badly wounded, and the new office was razed to the ground and some 50 telegraph poles burnt. No foreigners were with the party sent up to work the new office, as it was considered unsafe to send them up to Hunan just now. The Hunanese say the telegraph is a foreign invention and they will have none of it.

ACCORDING to a vernacular journal the Peking Board of Revenue has forwarded a memorial to the Throne regarding the remittances for the construction of railroads to be sent by every province to the Capital. The Board represent that as this fund is so important a purpose, every province must send the amount it sets aside for railway matters, punctually. Some time ago one of the Imperial princes, accompanied by some officials, inspected the proposed route for the railway in Manchuria, and recommended the Throne on the subject the Emperor subsequently on the 18th of the 3rd month, turning over the report with his observations thereon to the Board of Revenue through the Grand Council, for consideration. The Board in turn have sent extracts from the document to all the high provincial officials, urging them to do everything possible to raise the necessary money for the purpose. The Board have also been instructed to consider that it will be best to fix a certain time for the officials to forward the money, and suggest that each province pay half the amount levied on it, before the end of the fifth moon, and the remainder before the end of the twelfth. They would like the money to be sent to the Board of Admiralty, who can receive it on behalf of the Board of Revenue. It is further suggested by memorialists that dilatory provincial officials should be punished, in the same manner as if they were guilty of neglect in forwarding the money. The Board of Admiralty and the Board of Revenue should report jointly the officials who are remiss. The Board of Revenue finally say that if their suggestions meet with His Majesty's approval, it will greatly assist the collection of the money.



## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 3rd inst. There were present—H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, Officer Administering the Government, Mr. W. M. Goodman (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. A. J. Leach (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General); Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Jones (Colonial Treasurer); Messrs. J. J. Keswick, T. H. Whitehead, P. Ryrie, and Ho Kai.

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## A CHINESE CONSUL FOR HONGKONG.

The Colonial Secretary laid before the Council the following despatch respecting the appointment of Mr. T. P. Lung, as Chinese Consul at Hongkong:—

## DOWNING STREET,

21st May, 1891.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 59 of the 26th of March last, I have the honor to inform you that the question of the appointment of a Chinese Consul at Hongkong has been further considered, and in view of representations made on behalf of the Chinese Minister at this Court, Her Majesty's Government have agreed to the appointment of Mr. T. P. Lung, to be Consul at Hongkong, for one year, on the understanding that he should be withdrawn at the end of that time if the appointment should be found not to work well.

I have, etc.

KNUTSFORD.

To the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

The Colonial Secretary also submitted to the Council two financial minutes from the Officer Administering the Government recommending the Council to vote a sum of \$5,640, to cover certain increases to salaries, in excess of the Estimates for 1891, and \$2,800, being amount required for the printing and binding of 200 copies of a concise edition of Ordinances of Hongkong, from 1844 to 1890.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead asked the following questions:—

1. What is the total estimated expenditure of the Government under the head of salaries for the year 1891 on the basis of the increased pay and allowances sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's Despatches dated 3rd April last, and 7th ultimo.

2. Will the Honourable the Surveyor-General lay upon the table a statement showing what has been done, and how much money has been spent up to date in connection with the reconstruction of the Praya Bridge over Bowring Canal, and improvements on Recreation Ground at Happy Valley, for which the Council voted \$12,000 in the Estimates for Extraordinary Public Works for 1891.

3. Will the Government lay upon the table a copy of their letter conveying the thanks of the Hongkong Government for the services rendered by the Chinese Admiral Fong and his Officers in tracking and bringing to trial and condign punishment the *Yamato* pirates.

The Colonial Secretary said in reply to the first question that the total amount was \$756,936. In reply to the second question he might point out that there were two distinct estimates passed by the Council, one for the reconstruction of the Praya Bridge over Bowring Canal, and the other for the improvement of the Happy Valley recreation ground. The \$12,000 applied only to the latter. With that preface, his answer was as follows:—Iron-work had been received for the bridge, amount expended being \$3,944 up to date. The following sums had been spent on the recreation ground:—during 1890, \$6,272; up to May 31, 1891, \$13,113; making a total of \$10,385. In reply to the third question, he was directed by his Excellency to reply that it was inexpedient for the Government to lay upon the table letters of that description, and the Government saw no reason to do so on this occasion.

## CHINESE KOWLOON GAMBLING.

Mr. Whitehead then moved the resolutions of which he had given notice. He said:—Notwithstanding your Excellency's assurance at the last meeting of Council that this question of public gaming houses in Kowloon was something that I think it was necessary to move the resolutions of which I have given notice, and that it was necessary to do so, but my object in bringing them forward in this Council is to help, if possible, to strengthen the hands of the Government by getting public opinion to also move in the matter. The Press, I think, may safely be regarded as one of the greatest powers of the present age, and no doubt the local and other newspapers in China will warmly take up this most important subject, as gambling at Chinese Kowloon is a very serious cause of annoyance and injury to the inhabitants of this Colony and tends to render ineffectual recent legislation in Hongkong against gambling.

In this way the matter will come before the Canton Viceroy, and the Ministers of the Taung Li Yamen at Peking much more simply and much more directly than through the usual diplomatic channel in which prolonged delays so often flourish. I visited Chinese Kowloon City two evenings ago, with a number of Naval and Military officers, Hongkong Government officials, and other friends. We found fully half a dozen gambling houses in full swing, and other gambling houses in the course of erection. We were informed that the local Chinese Authorities derive a revenue of \$30,000 per annum from tolerating these houses of vice in opposition to the laws of China.

The existence of such dens is as much a source of danger and loss to this Colony as was the existence formerly of opium, and salt smuggling in Hongkong to the Imperial Government of China. On their urgent appeal we have taken extraordinary steps to put a stop to such smuggling. We passed an ordinance to regulate the sale of opium, we send the Chinese Imperial Customs daily returns of the movement of opium in the Colony, and we prevent their boats from leaving the harbor during the day, so as to do all this in the exclusive interests of the Chinese Government, and to the no small inconvenience of our merchants and traders. On the same principle the Chinese Imperial Government cannot refuse to enforce its own laws in its own territory bordering on and adjacent to our very shores when this Colony suffers seriously from the breach of those laws. Their refusal to do so interferes could not but be regarded as an unsatisfactory and a most unfriendly act towards a friendly power. Under the circumstances I therefore move the following resolutions:—

1. That the existence of gambling houses in Chinese Kowloon and the consequent revenue derived therefrom is a source of great annoyance and injury to the inhabitants of this Colony, and tends to render ineffectual recent legislation in Hongkong against gambling.

2. That the Government be requested to move the Chinese authorities with a view to the entire suppression of public gaming, and gambling houses at Chinese Kowloon.

Mr. Ryrie begged to second the resolutions moved by his hon. friend. He thoroughly agreed with what had been said of the injury which these gambling houses produced. Through them every encouragement was given people to gamble there—laurels were provided, and even refreshments as well. The houses could not do anything but harm, and the suppression of them would undoubtedly be most beneficial. He would also mention that there was another place where gambling was carried on—he had never—it was not long ago—a small village just outside the Cosmopolitan Dock where at the time he saw it the workmen from the docks used to go and risk all their pay. He thought that that place also should be looked to. He had not seen it recently, but was informed that it still existed. Gambling was carried on at Macao, and could not be suppressed there of course; but it only made it more attractive to the gambler to have a place at his door, and a gambling house at Kowloon could work his rule in very much shorter time than at Macao. On these grounds he seconded the resolutions with great pleasure.

Dr. Ho Kai rose to support the resolutions. He thought that if the Colony were to move in this matter, there was no doubt that the suppression of gambling in Chinese Kowloon would quickly be stopped. It would be no hardship if the Council were to ask the Chinese Government to maintain and enforce its own laws. He thought all members of the Council were aware that the Chinese Government and Chinese laws strictly forbade gambling in any form whatsoever, except the one form known as *Wai-ling* lotteries. At present the *Wai-ling* was farmed out to lottery farmers at Canton. All other forms of gaming were illegal. Therefore he did not think it would cause any hardship to ask the Chinese authorities to comply with this request. But at the same time, he should say very energetic action would have to be taken before gambling could be suppressed over there. There was no doubt, it was a matter of public notoriety, that a very large revenue was derived by the officials at Kowloon City from the gambling houses. They had to pay a certain amount every day for the privilege of keeping gambling houses against the law. To suppress them would be to abolish this revenue, and would require very energetic action indeed, he should say, to induce them to enforce the law in that respect. However, it was undoubtedly injurious to the Colony to have gambling dens so close at hand, and as this Colony was suppressing gambling as far as possible, it was simply giving the trade—if it might be called a trade—over to Kowloon. He did not think the Chinese Government in face of the unanimous recommendation of this Council, would wish or would be justified in permitting any longer continuance of this system of gambling houses over there. He thought also that a little inquiry would show that most of the gambling house keepers at Kowloon were resident in this Colony, and those who had been accustomed to keep such places here until the Ordinance came into force, had all gone across to open new houses in Kowloon. For these reasons he cordially supported the resolutions.

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On the suggestion of the Colonial Secretary it was agreed to take the two motions separately, in order of business.

The Colonial Secretary understood the very natural feeling of the hon. member who introduced the resolution, with the object of putting an end to the evil which undoubtedly did exist in Kowloon City. The colony had recently acquired, if he might say so, a new broom, and was sweeping its own-house very clean; and so it was natural therefore to ask its neighbours over the border to do the same. The hon. member had by his resolution fully called public attention to the matter, and there, he thought, as far as action in this Council was concerned, the matter might cease. He therefore begged to move, as an amendment to the first motion, "That it is inexpedient that this resolution be moved by the Council." He did not wish for a moment to suggest that the evil did not exist, nor that no action should be taken; but there were proper methods for putting requests to an independent country.

The Registrar-General seconded the amendment. While quite agreeing with the remarks made by the mover of the resolution, as to the evils existing, he was of opinion that it would be more effective to act through the proper constitutional channels, and any outside action would only hinder the progress of negotiations.

Mr. Whitehead pointed out that neither of the resolutions said or suggested that the Government should adopt any unusual course—simply that the Chinese authorities be moved, through the proper channels of course.

His Excellency:—We are speaking now with reference to the first resolution, which is an abstract resolution.

The amendment was then put and carried by the official vote, six to four.

The second resolution being moved and seconded.

The Colonial Secretary moved an amendment "that this resolution is unnecessary and inexpedient." His Excellency had already said (at the last meeting) that the government had the matter in consideration, and that was sufficient.

The Registrar-General seconded the amendment. He also thought the Council should be satisfied with the Acting Governor's statement.

Mr. Ryrie:—Perhaps the Government will inform the Council what steps have been taken? It is a very vague sort of statement, simply that steps have been taken.

His Excellency repeated that the proper steps had been taken, but he considered that to open a public matter details should not be made public. He thought that the Council should be satisfied that the proper steps were being taken.

Mr. Keswick said that having heard the remarks made by the preceding speakers, and his Excellency's statement, he begged to say that for his part he was perfectly satisfied that the steps had been taken.

The amendment was then put and carried by the official vote, six to four.

A Bill to amend the Wills and Orphans' Pension Ordinance of 1890 passed its first reading.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the present Ordinance of the Immigrants' Convention for the celebration of marriages from the time of the opening." He said that the new Roman Catholic Cathedral had been commenced, although, as the fact

was unknown, all marriages hitherto celebrated there were quite valid.

The Bill passed its second and third readings.

"SHORT-SELLING" CHILDREN.

The Acting Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance, 1890." He said the object was to introduce certain amendments, one or two of which had been suggested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and one or two which had been omitted through an oversight. The Secretary of State suggested that anyone detaining girls for immoral purposes by threats of legal proceedings of any kind should be liable to punishment just as if the detention were forcible. Then it was desired to re-introduce the clause formerly existing by which the Registrar-General or his officers could, on suspicion that it was a "flying" brothel, enter any house and arrest any inmates without a warrant. That power was most necessary, as at present it was very difficult to identify the inmates so as afterwards arrest them. The other proposed amendment he left a better authority on the subject—Mr. Stewart-Lockhart—to explain.

The Registrar-General seconded the reading. He explained that it was intended to deal with an evil well known as "flying" or "flying" the white pigeon." A woman assisted in parents selling their children and then afterwards coming forward and claiming them again, under threats of appealing to the authorities. People who would sell their children at all were not fit persons to have the custody of them, and indeed the purchasers were generally more likely to treat the children well if they did not then the Registrar-General had power to remove them. He saw a leader on the subject on a local native paper only a few days ago, and was continually occurring, and it was difficult to bring offenders within the letter of the law.

Mr. Ho Kai, who supported the Bill, described at length a mode in which the offence was committed. He said that although the practice of buying children was contrary to English law it obtained universally in China, and in itself was not objectionable, the female children being well-treated as domestic servants, and generally being bought as wives when 17 or 18 years old. The amendment proposed would not be legalising, but it would prevent unnatural parents from greying on the purchasers.

The Bill was then read, and extended so as to protect children of either sex.

## THE SHARE BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

The Acting Colonial Secretary said that the next business was the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law in respect of the Companies Ordinance, 1885, and in other Joint Stock Companies." The Council would recall that at the last meeting he moved the adjournment of the debate on the Bill; he therefore desired now to make a few remarks upon it. He would first point out the exact position of the Bill towards the Bill as it stood. They had heard the able speech of the counsel for the opponents of the Bill, and the arguments of the unofficial members. Now it was for them to consider what the Bill really was, because he was of opinion that some misconception had arisen as to its character. The Bill did not propose to make the contracts of the short-seller illegal—it would be no offence, were the Bill passed, to sell short, or for a "bear" to sell shares he did not possess—it only said "All contracts shall be null and void unless the numbers of the shares, or the name of the registered holder, are inserted." In order to appreciate the difference between rendering a transaction illegal and making it null, and void he showed that "bidding" and "bearing" amounted to nothing more or less than a bet. A man would say, on the 1st of December, Banks, for instance, would rise ten points, or that they would be ten points higher, and that instead of doing so two gentlemen made a wager on the same point—that would not be an illegal transaction, but it would be one that the law-courts would not recognize, if either side refused to pay. The Bill under consideration relegated short-selling to the same region. People imagined that terrible penalties would be inflicted on anyone who sold short, without putting all the details required on the contract. The learned counsel who addressed the House at the last meeting then made admissions that were somewhat unexpected when he said that great advantage would be gained by this Colony in which it was desirable to put an end to what he called the "bear" market. He submitted that it was only people who bought for a rise who were ruined. But (resumed the Acting Colonial Secretary) if there were no sellers there could be no buyers. If those people who bought were ruined, as stated by Mr. Francis, where was the money gone to? Into the pocket of the "bear." Therefore if they could not stop short-selling, or check "bearing" in its most objectionable form—namely, where the seller did not intend to deliver the shares—it seemed to him that the Bill would only make it less easy for men to ruin themselves than before, as they could only buy shares that existed. He would not say that the Bill was perfect at all, but he approved of the principle on which it was based. He thought the state of things in Hongkong were—or had been—disreputable; he did not say that of everyone—there were dealers who were men of the highest integrity—but there had been transactions by brokers which were such as those men would not care to have exposed to the public gaze. If the Bill would be advantageous to the state of things it would be that it would make it less easy for men to ruin themselves than before, as they could only buy shares that existed. He would not say that the Bill was perfect at all, but he approved of the principle on which it was based. 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## SHANGHAI.

Mr. Commissioner Braden of Shanghai, in his trade report for 1890, says:—

The year 1890 ranks among good years, though perhaps not quite at the top of the list. The foreign merchants did exceptionally well in piece goods, and the tea merchants, although they did a trade of small volume, did it with more than the usual profit. The year came in with a mild winter; a cool summer, which proved exceptionally unhealthy both to natives and foreigners, followed; a wholesome autumn brought the year to a pleasant close. Rice became dear in the spring, and export and re-export of it from Shanghai was prohibited except under special permit. However, the year's crop turned out a very good one, and food grew abundant and cheap. The local cotton crop was the best seen here for many years. It seems, judging from export figures, to have been utilised locally.

High exchange during the summer and autumn stimulated the import trade, for it made Chinese provide in advance for expected later demands. Increased import was to some extent followed by increased trade, but at the same time stocks in hand at the end of the year were heavy, and I fear we must expect to have some reaction this coming year. Piece goods figures are generally higher, especially in light and grey shades. Metals also represent an import in some items much increased. Spelter shows a figure large beyond what there seems any reason for. I am told it is being used in cash coinage. The increase in the import of cotton yarn, especially Indian, is almost marvellous. A gentleman, for whose opinion in such matters I have much respect, writes that he makes the increased consumption about 82,000 bales, or 247,000 piculs. Kerosene oil: the deliveries during the year show an increase of 350,000 cases, American and a diminution of 55,000 Russian. I am told that these statistics give a wrong impression about the progress Russian oil is making. Owing to irregularity or inadequacy of supplies during the early months of the year, stocks of Russian oil were at different times, and on one occasion for fully a month, entirely exhausted, thus forcing the usual buyers of Russian refinings to become supporters of American. If supply had been equal to the occasion, Russian deliveries last year would have been 150,000 cases more than they were, and American so much less. The prejudice formed against Russian oil on account of inferiority in packing of initiatory shipments is rapidly being overcome by the more secure canning with which consumers are now becoming familiar.

There is a very serious falling off in both tea and silk. As to the former, such can hardly be said to have come upon us suddenly. The supply to London was only about half, and our export to Russia about one-sixth, of our 1889 figures. Why China tea has been getting out of favour in England has been freely discussed, and I could add little to what has been already said. Russia is more and more every year drawing its supply direct from Hankow. North America still seems to continue our customer, with about an average demand. The quality of the black tea was probably a little above the average of recent years, especially in the cheaper kinds. Of green tea, much the same may be said. Piqueuses were a more even crop, fewer bad crops appearing on the market.

The silk export has been decidedly unsatisfactory. Some think the high exchange had a bad effect—possibly at least delayed the opening of the market, but others say the European demand was small. The relics of speculative purchases in the Paris Exhibition year seem to be still depressing the French market. American financial troubles, and the rise of woollen fabrics in the estimation of the world of fashion, tends to a similar result elsewhere. The quality of the 1890 crop was moderate. Waste silk is still in demand; fashion, or something like it, seems to make a special want for different kinds at different times. The end of the year left a stock of perhaps 12,000 bales of reeled silk on the local market or within reach.

The inward transit trade represents a value little different from that of 1889, but, considering increased imports, it is hardly to be considered a bad effect. It is possibly at least delayed the opening of the market, but others say the European demand was small. The relics of speculative purchases in the Paris Exhibition year seem to be still depressing the French market. American financial troubles, and the rise of woollen fabrics in the estimation of the world of fashion, tends to a similar result elsewhere. The quality of the 1890 crop was moderate. Waste silk is still in demand; fashion, or something like it, seems to make a special want for different kinds at different times. The end of the year left a stock of perhaps 12,000 bales of reeled silk on the local market or within reach.

There is a slight increase in the number of vessels entered, and in the total tonnage, as compared with 1889 figures.

There has been war between the several coast and river companies during nearly the whole year. The principal companies used to pool their receipts, and divide profits on an arranged percentage. Last spring they broke up their arrangement. Freight, including insurance, have been as low as 12s. 2d a ton for piece goods to Tientsin Bond, against an old rate of 15s. 7d. A vessel coming in from Hankow, loaded to the water's edge, attracted my attention one day during the thick of the fight. Asking how much her freight list might total up, I was told about \$200.

Passengers—it is feared too many for safety—have been carried at 3s each from Hankow, instead of 6s as formerly. Where the profit comes out of such rates, no one seems to see, neither do they do much to increase trade. Merchants and carriers never seem here to get into direct relations with each other. All cargo is shipped by brokers and what may be called by the American name of "Express" and "Transportation" companies. They make their profits in the shape of percentage commissions, and consequently do not favour low rates, which tend to injure them more than to be useful to trade. Dealers know they are unnatural, and that a companies' reconciliation, sending everything up, or a sudden spiteful cut, likely to run all rates down, may occur at any moment. Such probabilities render advance business difficult.

Homeward freights were very low. I don't believe London rates were over 15s. regularly. At times the E. & O. took 15s. 5d., and yet, as everyone knows, it has paid 13 per cent. on its deferred stock.

Our shipping table shows that although the totals were about average, British steamers increased considerably both in number and tonnage. As in 1889, so did the Japanese, mainly because they have an increased number of coal-burners between here and Nagasaki. The German figures fall off decidedly. The American flag does not show on any steamer, and on a smaller number of sailing vessels than ever. If the Chinese figures have any special significance, it is that the native share in the carrying trade did not increase.

Treasure.—Here, too, we can't do all we should. The greatest care has been bestowed on the figures of this a specially interesting year. We know that in China an immense amount of money is carried on the native person, in the native piggy bank, and in baggage. When a ship is lost, it is always sacrificed in looking after money. The passengers' money was the greatest subject in the *Namoc* case. Again, junk money is a very large item, which we have

nothing, except when an accident occurs, as it did recently, when a junk was reported to have sunk here with 775,000 on board.

The high exchange prevailing during part of the year had an influence, appearing to turn the balance of trade against China. Silver imports from America entirely ceased, and by the Hongkong Bank alone nearly five million taels were shipped to India, to which silver market China seems financially complementary. Exchange swung between 4s. 3½d. in February and 5s. 4d. in August, with daily varying vibrations sometimes considerable.

An interesting feature in the year's trade has been the appearance on this market of locally made piece goods and yarn. Two mills have started, one weaving goods in fabric undistinguishable from English and American goods; the other spinning yarn. I am told as good, and certainly as good looking, as any made in India. As neither concern is yet in full work, I am not now in a position to say indeed have I space, to write fully on these concerns. Their destiny to become important factors in the cotton trade is more than a probability. The Government seems anxious to give facilities, and to accord them a patronage which it is to be hoped will act for their good. The Cloth Company has already had vicissitudes in management, and has appeared in an unfavourable financial light; while on the profitable working of either mill, and the reputation which experience will give its products, it is too soon to hazard an opinion. It is, however, clear that Chinese cotton can be spun and woven by machinery which Chinese hands manifest a ready dexterity in tending.

The dredging of Woosung Bar has gone on with only an unavoidable interruption during the year. What has been done up to last autumn has been already made public. I do not foresee the success for this dredging experiment which some have anticipated. Of course, it is not yet complete, but present indications seem to show that dredging can never be final, and that even if other circumstances did not stand in the way of its being continuous on a much larger scale, it is questionable if a deep channel available at all seasons of every year could be maintained. It cannot be hoped that dredging will ever make the passage of the bar by a deep draught vessel anything but a high water event.

## FOOCHOW.

Commissioner Chalmers writes as follows:—

The great falling off in the export of tea again constitutes, as it has done for some years now, the one all-absorbing feature of the trade during 1890. In round numbers this decline amounts to 67,000 piculs, and is made up of decreases of 31,000 piculs to England and 36,000 piculs to the Australian colonies. In 1889, the year when it reached its highest figure, the export from Foochow was 737,000 piculs, in 1888 it was 665,000 piculs, and since then it has steadily and rapidly declined to 616,000 piculs in 1887, 553,000 piculs in 1888, 457,000 piculs in 1889, and 390,000 piculs in 1890. The difference between 1889 and 1890 (275,000 piculs) represents a decrease in the year's earnings to the people of this neighbourhood of some four million taels, and to the Government a diminution in the export duty and likin revenues of over one million taels.

Mr. Hennen's reports, published in the "Special Series" volume *Tea*, 1888, deal with the export of tea from the district of Foochow, but little remains to be said here, except that whereas in 1887 tea merchants demanded a reduction in duty as "the vital point," they now agree that the future of the trade depends upon improvement in culture of the plant and preparation of the leaf alone. Good Foochow tea will undoubtedly continue to be appreciated throughout the world.

The present position is this: India and Ceylon have certainly succeeded in beating not only the lower but also some of the better grades of Foochow Tea in both price and (London rated) quality, and are fast alienating from us our best markets—England and its colonies. Our relative position will be best seen from the following figures:—

EXPORT OF FOOCHOW TEA. INDIA AND CEYLON TEA.

1889—655,000 piculs. India and Ceylon 1,140,000 piculs.

1890—390,000 piculs. Estimated India and Ceylon 1,125,000 piculs.

Although really good tea still finds a buyer, yet the majority of Foochow teas no longer come up to the London standard, and are bought "for price" only, that is, at a price some 5 per cent. cheaper than the quality of Indian tea. These poor and cheaper grades are required in London exclusively for mixing with Indian teas. Their cheapness serves to reduce the higher price, and their smooth tone helps to lessen the strong flavour of their Indian rivals. This mixture is the beverage of the day, and is sold throughout England under the name of Indian tea. These facts show conclusively that the outcry of the Foochow merchants for better and stronger tea is justified, for such a tea would not only find its own market but would deprive the Indian product of its important cheapening and diluting agent and force it to stand on its own merits. Unfortunately, Foochow, in the rush after fortune, has for years past paid less and less attention to quality. Easy and sometimes fabulous returns stimulated over-production, over-production depressed prices, and depressed prices further depressed quality, and with the aid of scientific appliances which ensure more uniform manipulation and results and greater independence of seasons and weather, the Foochow tea has become a standard commodity. The outlook is gloomy indeed. Many of the old famous districts are stocked with old used-up trees, the present generation, grown up in a time of prosperous over-production, lack the experience, carefulness, and patience of the old tea planters; and with depressed prices, depressed markets, and annually declining demands, where is the stimulus to come from for that improvement which alone can reconquer the lost position? In this emergency it is generally felt that the Government alone can help; without its intervention, aid, or permission, no change can be effected, and it is therefore with anxious interest that its action is looked forward to by the tea merchants of this port.

Apart from tea, the foreign export trade of Foochow consists chiefly of bamboo, cane, and wheat and dried fruit. An item of importance is the export of 5,203 piculs of potatoes for consumption in Hongkong.

The chief item in re-exports is 50 chests of opium reshipped to Hongkong. This opium, being of inferior quality, required, according to custom, long credit, which, owing to general insecurity and failures amongst the dealers, the importers were unable to grant. Hence the reshipment.

The value of the original shipments coastwise is 115,000 greater than in 1889, which is in great part due to the larger quantities of black and brick tea shipped coastwise, especially to Tientsin for the Siberian overland trade.

The total of vessels entered and cleared during the year is 516, of 324,407 tons capacity. In this total the British flag participates with 87 per cent., and the Chinese with 13 per cent.

the German, American, and Norwegian flags accounting for the remaining 1.6 per cent.

The exports during the year exceed the imports by more than 715,000,000. But it should be noted here that about 1,000,000 of the 1889 Imperial Loan were repaid in the year.

The decline in the total value of the trade is 115,000,000, as compared with last year, and 115,000,000 as compared with 1889—eight-tenths of which is due to the diminished export of tea. In 1889 the losses of the native tea men were compared at 3,000,000, and this year their losses are held to be even greater than last year. While the year 1890 was disastrous to both Chinese and foreign merchants, of which latter no less than seven firms either closed or failed, the present year has fallen heavily upon the Chinese chiefly, and, in consequence, has witnessed the withdrawal of four native tea merchants and the failures of seven opium merchants, tea houses, and two native banks. It is difficult to sympathise with this general depression, the value of foreign house property has declined enormously, a large number of offices and warehouses are standing empty, and rents have declined fully 50 per cent.

## "DOROTHY" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

(BY OUR SPECIAL 'CAPTIOUS'.)

Candour compels us to at once assert that the performance of "Dorothy" by the Willard Opera Company last night (and last) was one of the most painful exhibitions we have seen in the Far East for some considerable time. To see the good work of the few who have any claim to be termed artists, and the effects of the splendid scenery and perfect staging of the piece simply thrown away upon the dreary Sahara-like incompetency of the remaining members of the company was sad—very sad.

We have no hesitation whatever in writing the performance down as an absolute failure from an artistic point of view, in spite of all the efforts of two or three of the principals. But to judge from its rapturous reception at the hands of a crowded house it was patent that in the immortal words of the *Snail's* critic, "It gave pleasure to all"—or nearly all. But if one has a musical ear, and an eye for stage effect, it were hard indeed to place the "Captious" on a par with the "Common herd" and blame him for speaking the truth, for now the Devil is shamed. As far as we could see the fault lay mainly with the leading men, some of whom knew very little of the music and none of the words of their songs. This led to some ludicrous scenes, notably in the quartette in the second act before the adjournment to bed. Here Mr. Walshe forgot the words altogether and substituted "Toi de toi diddle" for them. This is totally inexcusable. Forgetting a piece of dialogue is not a great fault; every performer should know the verses of his songs. If Mr. Willard wants to make "Dorothy" a success, he should keep his company at rehearsal for six whole days more; then there would be a chance of it going smoothly. The first act went very well all the way through, but the second act was a complete fiasco, and a more feeble attempt to dance the graceful gavotte was never seen. If Mr. Willard would take a bit of advice, it would be far better to leave the company out of the dance altogether, and allow Miss Vera Patey to dance it alone with some super who knows how, when, and where to place his feet. The hunting chorus at the end of this act was the only good thing in it; the members made a praiseworthy attempt to keep time and tune, and just succeeded. The third act went fairly well, but this was owing to the fact that at this stage the ladies had most of the business to do and they knew how to do it.

Misses St. John and Patey as *Dorothy* and *Lydia Hawthorn* were the two who kept the show going. Miss St. John knew all her music, but her singing was occasionally flat and sometimes harsh. Miss Patey couldn't have been improved on as regards appearance, but in acting perhaps a little—that is, saying enough. The lady, however, who came out with flying colours was Miss Claude Denver, who as *Phyllis* sang and looked the part to perfection. Her best effort was undoubtedly in "Liberty" in the third act, for which she was enthusiastically encored. Miss Bessie Royal was also a genuine success as *Mrs. Privett* and in conjunction with *Zurche* kept the comic part of the piece up to the mark and the house in roars of laughter. The other lady parts were suitably rendered. Coming to the male performers we must say they simply failed. The only one who showed any promise was *Tal*, who played the part of *Jack* in the first act. Mr. W. Walshe, as *Groffty Wilder*, was lamentable. He didn't seem to know the music and consequently had on several occasions to make up his own. He didn't know his words either and couldn't make up the deficiency except by substituting the "diddle" of the good old Botany Bay song of Fred. Leslie. He was far too boisterous also for the part—an assumed devil-may-care style being very wide of the mark. The same comments also apply to Mr. Philip Vernard as *Shamrock*. These two parts can be fairly easily made good, but little thought is given to the piece and if the company would only take the trouble to learn the dialogue properly, a happy-go-lucky disposition does not mean ranting and roaring all the time at the pitch of one's voice. Mr. Vernard's rendering of a quaint new song entitled "Queen of me" was a waste of time. A "Rose Shamrock" and "Thistle shivoo"—a most wretched effort. Mr. Saxby was even weaker as the *Squire*. The testy, stiff-legged old gentleman with an unbending hostility did not appear in the character at all, but instead of that a hybrid character between a Chinese pensioner and a decrepit priest appeared, which was not at all relished by the audience. The grand Tossing scene in the second act was mutilated in a manner which can only be condoned by the haste—theater—theater—theater—was suffering from. But necessary we will do—the house ourselves merely to take the song, and we'll guarantee to knock 'em too. *Farmer Tuppitt* and *Tom Strutt* were fairly well rendered by Messrs. F. Westworth and E. Fearney, both of whom were suffering or pretended to suffer from a severe inflammation of the *Weymouth*, which certainly prevented them from producing clear and correct tones. *Lurcher* found a clever exponent in the person of Mr. Harry Hall. In the first and last acts he did exceedingly well in every particular—but in the second, in the drinking scene especially, he was rather deficient. Mr. Zepha had hard work to keep the performers up to time as a rule—the last music being evidently too much for most of them. The scenery was excellent and the dresses were superb—the night dresses being especially so.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## CONSISTENCY!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—There is one point in "Veteran's" letter to you which I have been debating upon in connection with the Share Bill controversy, and which still further affects Mr. E. R. Bellios' claim to pose as the moral guide and mentor of this community, that is deserving of record. I refer to the well known action taken by the late Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to prevent the Directors taking advantage of their position and speculating in stocks at the expense of the general shareholders. Mr. Bellios, upon a memorable occasion at a meeting of the Board, when Mr. Jackson referred to the conduct of very influential member in no uncertain language, was either Chairman or a Director of the Bank, yet the moral support he gave the popular Manager was remarkable only by its absence. Perhaps Mr. Bellios will kindly explain his masterly silence and inactivity upon this memorable occasion while a colleague was so publicly accused; and further the reason for his subsequent sudden resignation from the Board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, an institution of which he had been an active supporter from its formation, so to speak. By doing this we shall be able to judge better whether he is qualified to pose as a Hongkong apostle of commercial morality.

Your obedient servant,

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1891.

## AUDAX.

## A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—I noticed an item from an American paper in your last night's issue to the effect that a Dr. W. R. Lee, of Springfield, O., 28 years of age, has been appointed Royal Physician to the King of Siam. Your American contemporary goes on to add that "The stories of the astounding cures made by the above mentioned physician have filled Siam with wonder, and what it took the native doctors five weeks to cure with their pagan tomfoolery, young Lee could cure in five days."

In reply to the first statement, Dr. Lee has simply been appointed by the Siamese Government Resident Physician at the Bangkok General Hospital, and His Majesty's Medical adviser is Dr. Gowin, well known in the medical profession. Dr. Lee originally came to Siam as a Missionary doctor, and has now returned as a civilian to take service under the Government.

With regard to the second assertion of "pagan tomfoolery" the writer of the item must be entirely ignorant of the fact that the Siamese Medical Service is at present mostly controlled and managed by young Siamese doctors who have gained their diplomas in Edinburgh and America.

It is often provocative of disgust to read, in Yankee and other ill-informed papers, so-called news items referring to the enlightened and progressive Kingdom of Siam, but that a widely read journal like the *Telegraph* should so near Bangkok, should without comment reproduce erroneous assertions regarding that country is passing strange, especially since it only the other day ridiculed a Yankee paper for announcing that "Manipure" had been captured, disguised as a coolie near Senehapi; and that "General Tcheng-i-tong had been arrested at Foochow and beheaded within 24 hours."

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1891.

(We publish "X's" effusion, but at the same time do not think the subject worthy the ink that he has wasted on it. "Ill informed Yankee papers" is good, and makes us smile—but that is not the only instance in which our correspondent has clutched the wrong end of the stick.—Ed.)

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 1st July.

Tranquillity is the order of the day after the late storm, and one can pass to and from the city, with unusual marks of respect from the populace. The *Ling-jing*, Captain Thompson, has left us to resume her more active duties, but H.M.S. *Pigmy* remains, as a veritable giant of protection and resource amid-stream off the settlement.

I note official documents emanating from the British Consulate are now headed "Consulate-General," so I conclude Canton may be said to have got her deserts at last.

The new Provincial Treasurer is expected to arrive here to-day or to-morrow, as he has already, I understand, arrived in Hongkong. Some time since, I chronicled the sale of the old Presbyterian mission church of Dr. Happers, on the opposite side of the canal at the western end of Shamoen, and to-day it is instructive to note the new church, a handsome building in the style of Colonial architecture, has been erected in the same place. The Chinese watch with jealous eyes that not an inch of encroachment is allowed, but directly it passes into native hands it is permitted to take place wholesale. In the present case, the frontage is being extended right to the retaining wall of the canal separating Shamoen.

Monieur Rocher from Ningpo, the new Commissioner of Customs, is expected here by to-morrow's steamer, and he will be welcomed by many to scenes of his previous labours. Three large theatres have been built here lately fairly substantially of brick. One at Matow on the river bank outside the south gate; one near the old British Consulate on the Honam Shore; and one in the western suburbs. The latter is to be lighted with electricity and opens to-morrow night. Who can deny that Opium-Chinese men are not marching with the times in some respects? Although in most others he is woefully astute.

That indefatigable "old Naval officer," Deputy Commissioner Cocker, is to the fore as usual, and to-morrow proceeds to the entrance of the Back Reach to superintend the placing of lights, buoys, beacons, etc., in anticipation of its opening in a few days. It was to have been opened last month, as you stated, but the "riot" stopped operations.

The foreign cargo having unloaded and foreigners for the time being having gained the ascendancy, we may look to an augmentation of foreign business. The Captain and officers

of H.M.S. *Pigmy*, give a smoking concert to Shamoen residents to-morrow evening on board their vessel, which is being looked forward to by the community as a break in the dull monotony of Shamoen life.

The Canton Electric Light Co. is still emulating that of Hongkong, and I understand the other theatres are to follow suit, and be illuminated by this medium. The boilers for the Company, made by Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., of your colony, are completed, and are to be shipped here in a few days. It is seldom one has had the privilege of rubbing shoulders against such an intelligent and energetic gentleman as Mr. Wiese, the superintendent of the Electric Light Company, and he is to be congratulated upon the method he has so successfully carried out of inspiring the Chinese with confidence in one of the most portentous, while being the latest branch of practical science.

## HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 29th.

The wave of rumours by which we were inundated last week has retired again. Just now the people seem as quiet and peaceable as they ever have here; but whether the tide of Koloa Hui will—if such it be—is really falling, or whether a new wave will come rolling on with fresh vigour, none can tell.

The Wesleyan missionaries have been allowed to-day to return to their homes in the native city, but are warned that they must hold themselves in readiness to flee again at a moment's notice. This is real hard lines, especially for the ladies and children amongst them who came through the dreadful experience of the Wusueh riot. To have another such horror hanging threatening over them, every sound suggesting it in the day time, and every dream at night, is enough to try nerves of steel. The British Admiral has been here to view the situation, and is gone again. It is reported he offered to visit our Viceroy, but did not go because his visit could not be returned. A Russian gunboat has arrived, and the *Porpoise* leaves for Behring Straits as soon as another vessel comes to take her place.

Our defence committee have not yet made their plan public, and it is doubtful if they intend now doing so. In the event of a riot, Hankow residents must trust to the inspiration of the moment, and act as seems best to each at the time. The difficulty is said to be not with regard to the plan, but with regard to the previous question whether it is wise to have any organized plan of self-defence at all. Some folks, who have been long in China, and ought to know, hold most strongly that any defensive measures taken would simply result in irritating the natives; and thus bring upon us the trouble which we wish to prevent. And, if it be remembered that we are but a handful of Europeans, in the midst of millions of people at no time over friendly, there is a good deal to be said for this view. There is also much to be said on the other side. The Chinese rarely have always shown his discretion by attacking the defenceless, the harmless, and the non-combatant. Although he keeps quiet when gunboats are about, these cannot be everywhere at once, and all the time; besides, it remains to be proved yet whether they would be found at liberty to act on shore for the protection of life and property. It never can be ascertained with any certainty how far the native authorities can be depended upon to give protection from mob violence. These, and many others, are good reasons why we should try to protect ourselves. Further, the defensive has a bad second consequence with the oppressor policy. No opposition was apparently offered by the residents at Canton to the mob in September, 1883, and sixteen houses were burned. Nor at Chinkiang, in February, 1889, when the Concession was half destroyed. On the other hand, in the present troubles, a few foreigners at Wuhu saved as much of their property as they tried to defend, while the Kluksang residents preserved the whole of their settlement. The timid policy may be the right one, as far as not offending the natives goes, but that will not prevent a riot.

The present troubles seem to be spreading westward. By letters from Wanshan, a city in Sechuan, on the Yangtze, half way between Ichang and Chungking, we learn that the people in alarm over an expected rising were taking shelter in the old forts on the hill tops. They had shot and all the able-bodied men were under arms. Two Secret Society houses had been caught and beheaded, and large rewards offered for others. The European missionary there had left for Chungking. *N.C. Daily News.*

## ICHANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

June 29th.

We are expecting the French gunboat (*Phib*) to-morrow. The news of her coming has stirred up the mandarins wonderfully. Yesterday a soldier went by carrying a board with an official notice on it; after him came three men with bamboo, and then what appeared to be five writers from the *yamen*. A few *liars* were standing about. On the first man, showing *Tow* the other three laid on the bamboo, and the writers ordered every man, woman, and child to their homes at once. This is all the *Chien's* (the Brigadier General's) doing. Had it not been for him we should have had a riot long ago. But he has his soldiers well in hand, and does not hesitate to use them. To-day came the news that the Roman Catholic Mission was to be pulled down, but so far nothing has occurred there. A band of people coming in to pay for sale; all the powder of *Taiwan* seemed to join in. As last time there was a riot in a small way at the picturesque temple, used as the Commissioner's house, he not only sent out a band of soldiers to meet them, but had another band stationed at the Custom House to keep order. We wonder when all this is to cease. Dr. Aldridge is still suffering from Ichang typhoid, and does not seem to be getting over it fast. But none of the Customs staff seem quite so well as for so small a community. Little over a dozen, we seem to have enough sickness. The thermometer was over 100°; and for weeks past there has not been a day that it has not gone to 100°. We hope you have it cooled in Shanghai. I left here now. Answer me back to the *Phib* to-morrow, *N.C. Daily News.*

## WENCHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 30th.

This port has been in a dreadful state of commotion for a couple of weeks past, owing to the depredations committed all over the surrounding country by a strong band of pirates, who having recently been founded out of the Taichow by the officials there, appear to have made for the mainland, and striking a point somewhere to the north of Wenchow, have since been travelling southwards, towards this port, looting, burning and murdering on every hand as they proceed. When the Consul at this port first became convinced of the alarming state of affairs, he took such measures as were in his power for the protection of the residents; he has been trying to arrange matters with the Taotai and local officials, and on the 18th he despatched a courier overland to Ningpo for a gunboat, to be sent down as soon as possible. The numbers of the pirates are variously estimated, but the generally received opinion is that they must be 500 armed and desperate men, a truly formidable force to be opposed by the miserable troops at the disposal of the officials here. Their progress through the country has been marked by the most cruel and bloody crimes. Villages have been burned right and left by them, when refused hospitality, and the inhabitants, men, women and children slaughtered by the merciless without distinction. Their latest outrage has been perpetrated some twenty-four miles from here, when they entered a Buddhist monastery and demanded permission to cook their food. On the unfortunate monks, of whom there were about a dozen in the institution, protesting and saying that if they allowed their unwelcome visitors to cook and eat food in the monastery, they themselves would be held accessory by the authorities to the acts of the pirates, the latter seized four of their terrified hosts, and without more ado, struck the heads off them, and then calmly prepared their food, while the remainder of the panic-stricken monks fled. The object of the pirates seems to be to capture influential people, and hold them to ransom. They have already seized the grandson, and only living relative of a very wealthy old man, residing about 80 miles from Wenchow, and they have sent repeated demands for a large amount of money to the afflicted grandfather, accompanied, on each occasion, by a piece of the unfortunate boy's flesh, one day, a slice of his ear, another day a strip of skin taken from his back and so on. Their emissaries have even gone to placard in Wenchow saying they are going to seize the Consul and European residents, and promising no harm would be done to them if they surrendered quietly, and gave no trouble. Three of the fellows have been already captured in Wenchow, who were found to be armed with European revolvers. Two afterwards escaped, but the third was executed, declaring, even as he went to the gallows, that the blood of every foreigner in Wenchow would be shed to avenge him. On the 22nd inst. the Taotai despatched 500 troops under command of an official, against the pirates, who were assembled in very strong force, their ranks having been augmented by the draft of every village through which they passed. The hostile forces met about 15 miles from Wenchow. Needless to say the braves were not victorious, but returned having watched the operations of the pirates against a defenceless village for a short time; they told some fearful tales of the prowess of the marauders, who they said were armed perhaps truly enough, in foreign fashion, winding up the story by saying: "the pirates, after stealing everything they could, spread wings and flew away." The Wenchow Taotai then sent to Hangchow for troops, but was told by the officials there that they wanted every man they had themselves, for the defence of their own city. A message for help was then sent to Foochow, but no definite answer was returned. When the Consul asked the Taotai for protection he was told that if the Foreigners cared to come into the *yamen* they would be defended, but that his Excellency could not spare soldiers to protect Foreign houses, should any general disturbance arise. But happily, aid from the native soldiery was rendered unnecessary yesterday (Friday), when British gunboat *Raddis* steamed into port, at once restoring the confidence of the community. She had been despatched from Shanghai on receipt of news of these troubles at this port.

## NANZING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

June 29th.

The rains have produced quite a pleasing effect here and the people generally seem inclined to more quietude. It would indeed be strange if the rampant contagion did not manifest its peculiarities here. Since the plating has cooled a little the foreigners are wonderfully asked what the Government intend to do. But apart from any information that may be gained from the missionaries, the average Colonial is a genius at concocting the most spicy and fascinating stories, which independently of either newspaper or electricity, go with the winds and find ready credence among the masses. Even among the literary classes such reports are not infrequently to be met with. The *Shanghai* and *Amoy* papers are full of them. It is gratifying, however, to notice a marked spirit of courtesy towards the foreigners. Some of the schools have been closed, but those that have kept open all through the rising have created the best impressions. The Viceroy is sick, and it is said that he has shared the position of several of our *Shanghai* correspondents. Military operations are very active. The *N.C. Daily News* at Canton contains a full account of the operations of the Viceroy's army.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. W. V. Drummond, of Shanghai fame, is due here in a day or two, to take part in the important will, case, in which the Ho family of Hongkong are concerned.

The natives of Foochow are freely talking about and discussing in the streets the late riots in the North, the news of which, the *Lat Pau* believed, they got from native newspapers. As such news always causes harm amongst the ignorant classes our contemporary thinks it would be well if the authorities stopped all native newspapers from publishing any such accounts unless they be absolutely correct.

The Registrar-General has courteously furnished us with the following general statement of the census returns, compared with the returns ten years ago, showing an increase of about 37 per cent, during the decade. It will be some weeks before the detailed statement is complete, as the work of arranging and classifying necessarily requires much time and careful consideration. The present figures are :—

Ng Chai 187, seaman on boat 214, identified the bodder. On June 27th, about 9 p.m., he went with four others from his junk in a boat to look for a "big fish." The "big fish" was "master of the boat" (Cook-eyed man produced, identified, put in, and marked A). This man asked the visitors to go on board to have a "smoke." They were invited originally to go on board and buy some oil, and they had subscribed \$5 each. There was a dispute, and before they knew "quite what was going on they were all overboard." He saw the others in the water, bleeding from the head. Some people on a steamer picked him up. He was sure that neither of the drunken assaulted anyone on board. They went on board to buy some oil that had been stolen, and because the master of the junk wanted too much they quarrelled, and he struck them with a short sword.

ton on the surface. All that was really known of the whole affair of the concession as yet was a

with their peculiarities, and especially with the cartridges which give them their chief value. Every buyer depends upon the honesty of the

of the Fleet. It is said to be quite painful to witness the sufferings of Admiral Ting when the slightest ripple occurs on the trip.

THE natives of Foochow are freely talking about and discussing in the streets the late riots in the North, the news of which, the *Echo* believed, they got from native newspapers. As such news always causes "harm" amongst the "ignorant classes" our contemporary thinks it would be well if the authorities stopped all native newspaper, from publishing any such accounts unless they be absolutely correct.

Population	1881	1891	Increase.
Europeans and Americans including Military and Navy &c.	1,110	1,410	300
Chinese in Victoria and the villages including the Boat Population &c.	7,990	8,545	555
Natives of the Colonies	150,690	210,995	60,305
Europeans and Chinese &c.	1,720	1,991	271
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>186,420</b>	<b>221,441</b>	<b>35,021</b>

**J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,**  
Registrar-General.

## THE TROUBLES IN THE NORTH

Our Shanghai exchanges report further attacks on Roman Catholic missions up the Yangtze.

The steamship *Tung-hsing*, on stopping at the Tung-chow passenger station on the 2nd inst., reported on board the Rev. Father Revere, a Jesuit, that the chapel and school at Sze Kow-hsien, as well as the residence of the priests, were attacked, looted and burned down at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th ult. During the whole of that day placards were posted up about the place calling on the people not to send their children to the school or church, which placards have been a premeditated and organized affair, similar in all respects to the Wuhu troubles and the other disturbances that have taken place along the Yangtze Valley. Father Revere was escorted by a guard of ten soldiers to Tungchow and he says threats are rife, to burn the Mission premises there also.

Sze Kow-hsien is an important Jesuit Mission station, situated about 180 li from the river.

**MORE ANTI-CATHOLIC OUTRAGES IN THE NORTH**  
The following details are

More anti-Catholic outrages in the North

Père Colomb sent the following details of the recent incendiarism at Yauko to the *N. C. Daily News* of Friday last. The affair happened on Monday evening, the 29th of June. For some days placards had been posted up in the town repeating the old calumnies, which were made more absurd by there being no orphanage at Yauko. The *Faithful* in charge made several representations to the Hien, that the placards should be removed, and only got promises. He then went himself to the Chehsien, who had some of the placards torn down; but it was too late; on returning to the residence he was followed by an immense crowd. The Chehsien fell on his knees before them, and begged them to desist; but they forced him to make a public recantation, and then, seizing the things from hand to hand in the chair, so that nothing might be missed, threw the house was set on fire and everything spared by the fire was carried off.

The military mandarin attempted resistance and was slightly wounded; he arrested two of the incendiaries *flagrante delicto*. The Chiehsehs let them go, and blamed the military mandarin for not stopping them. "As the riot could not be stopped," the military mandarin said, "I will not let it alone, we can easily settle such a small matter by and by." The Chiehsehs are only acting, his appointment being for twenty days only: it was his first day of office, which is no doubt why the rioters chose that particular day. The Father retreated to the *yamen* with his eight or ten followers, but he was again beset by the crowd who obliged him to return to hand over the *Chiehsehs* to his police. They were then escorted by runners to the *yamen* and conducted to Tongchow. Here there is very great excitement, but the best is hoped for, as the *Chiehsehs* are firm there, and have three hundred armed soldiers. At Yaulou there are only twenty, and they had no guns.

In Kiangsi, near the city of Fuchow, few chapels have been destroyed in the last few days. All this is due to the fact that the *Chiehsehs* are being slowly and surely carried out, which is being slowly and surely carried out. There is not a chapel in the interior which may not expect to be set on fire as soon as the opportunity comes.

We are informed moreover that the Lazarists expect daily to hear of the destruction of the establishment at Nanchang Fu, the capital of Kiangsi, on the Poyang Lake.

THE DISTURBANCES AT WENCHOW.  
(From a Correspondent.)

This port like so many others is at present in a very disturbed state. The exciting cause besides the reports of what has occurred on the Yangtze, is the presence of a body of rebels who are encamped in the hills a few miles from this place, and are defying all efforts of the authorities to reduce them. Rumours are current that these men, who have been creating great havoc amongst the villagers on the north bank of the river, intend joining the disaffected in the city and making an attack on foreigners. To understand the situation it is necessary to explain that for some months past a gang of piratical marauders who have been driven south from Tachow have been levying blackmail on the villagers, and when their demands have not been complied with have ruthlessly butchered the and set fire to their houses.

A week or two ago they arrived in this district and made a raid on a village twenty miles off. They went to the house of the richest man in the village and demanded money; there being some delay in satisfying them they killed the owner's father, and two wives, and also shot three of the neighbours who came up on hearing the noise: they then looted the house and other adjoining, set fire to them and completely destroyed them. On the news reaching the city the Magistrate at once proceeded with all the soldiers at his command to the scene of the outrage, but after a few days he was forced to return without accomplishing anything. This official says that their troops were outnumbered by the rebels, who are variously estimated at from 200 to 500 strong and are well armed with foreign guns, etc. Since then the city gates have been closed from 8 o'clock at night till 4 in the morning and soldiers are stationed at various places in the city keeping armed night patrols.

On the 21st inst. the rebels made a raid on another village some 30 *li* away with the result as on the first occasion. Now the surrounding villagers who have anything to lose are deserting their houses and flocking into the city; and it is said that the brigands have posted sentries at the gates of the village threatening to attack them if they do not see them money; and it is rumored that foreigners also are menaced with attack. The city officials are greatly alarmed; as their soldiers will face the rebels. It is said that the failure of the magistrate's expedition has caused a large number of bad characters to join the rebels besides making them more bold. On the 25th some suspicious looking characters were observed in the city; on being questioned, the gamblers runners they tried to escape, but were caught and sent to the city prison, and released, and a dirk. On the 27th he was examined by the magistrate when he boldly said he was a spy sent by the rebels; and he said if they killed him the rebels would avenge his revenge. It is said the authorities are sending for troops from Hangchow; and that Chahai has gone to Foochow to consult the Viceroy regarding the serious outlook. With the rebels on the north bank and the city affected in the city, the tranquillity of this place is by no means assured. Sometimes foreigners are questioned and pressed to contribute to their arms (furnished) and in readiness so to be prepared should any trouble break out. The presence of a gunboat would be of service down here. About half the foreigners live in the city, the rest on an island in the middle of the river about 400 yards from city shore. We live so far apart and our numbers are so few that we are in a most critical position.

Since writing the above the British gumb  
Redpole has arrived, and as long as she remains  
with us we shall feel quite safe.—*N. C. Da  
News.*

General Mesny contributed the following information in a letter to the *N. C. Daily News* of Thursday last:

Taking into consideration the fact that a great deal has been said in the newspapers of late about the Kolao Hui, and other Chinese Secret Societies, I venture to call your attention, and that of your numerous readers, to the fact that after all no one appears to have said anything about the reason why such societies exist and flourish in China.

Having, as I said before, for many years, as a  
soldierly foreigner, wearing my national dress, in  
various parts of China far away from Treaty  
Ports and gunboats, surrounded by thousands of  
soldiers, the majority of whom were members of  
the Triad, and Elder Brethren Societies, I may  
possibly be supposed to know something about  
such associations; but as a matter of fact, being  
a Chinese official, and Secret Societies being  
forbidden by law, it was not an easy matter for  
me to acquire much that is worth knowing about  
the internal organisations of the societies.  
Nevertheless, I did succeed in acquiring much  
interesting information about them, in one way  
and another, and some of that information is  
especially important at the present time.

It is, I presume, important to know that Chinese Secret Societies were not organised for the purpose of preventing the spread of Christianity in China, nor for the expulsion of foreigners generally; but they were originally organised to support the weak against the strong, to maintain truth and justice between man and man, and to espouse the just cause of the fatherless and widows, whenever suffering from oppression of any kind.

To the manifest injustice with which Chinese soldiers are habitually treated must be ascribed the principal reason why these societies exist and flourish. Men who have placed their lives in peril to fight for their country, against its enemies deserve to be treated humanely and justly, instead of which the Chinese soldier is ill-fed in camp, ill-treated everywhere, ill-cared for when wounded, brutally treated when sick and paid at best, badly housed at all times, poorly paid at best, and generally fleeced by everybody who has anything like authority over him. The Chinese soldier has proved himself amenable to military discipline, brave and reliable under fire, obedient to orders, and capable of doing his duty as foreign officers; and such distinguished statesmen as Lo Ping-chang, Tso Tsung-tang, and T'eng Kuo-fan were not slow to perceive this, and to behave accordingly. Such men as T'eng Kuo-fan, Tso Tsung-tang, T'ang Ch'ung, and P'eng Yü-lin, would be a credit to any country in the treatment of soldiers and of peasants; but habitually treated with the grossest injustice, their names are venerated wherever they have been on service of the state, and they may possibly be defied by succeeding generations, which will have an opportunity of reading the many good deeds of these heroes, that have been privately and publicly recorded, by thousands of grateful people.

T'ang Ch'ung is the only one of the above four named worthies who still lives. He has

been thrice most undeservingly degraded, and twice narrowly escaped being decapitated through the machinations of his enemies' Court. In Szechuan, Kueichow and Yunnan where he has spent the best part of his life in the service of the Government, he is most deservedly popular with all honest people. Were there many more like him in China we should not hear much of the evil doings of secret societies. Such things would die out of themselves, or drift into harmless institutions of a benevolent nature. As things are now, soldiers are forced to combine

together, to exact their just dues from unjust superiors, and to resist undeserved punishment at the hands of unreasonable oppressors. If things continue much longer as they now are, what are now mere bands of hungry marauders will develop into dangerous bodies of political insurgents, whose operations will not be confined to the destruction of Mission property, but will assuredly be directed to the overthrow of the present very unsatisfactory Government institutions, which will be replaced by something still more unsatisfactory, owing to the lack of ability and experience in such matters of the insurgents. The Secret Societies are sure to be blamed for all these disorders, whilst the real authors of the mischief will probably go unpunished to live in a riotous manner on their ill-gotten gains.

Soldiers are of course indispensable, but they must be fed, clothed, housed, disciplined, humanely treated when sick or infirm, and decently buried. If possible when dead. Their happiness and prosperity of the people can only be secured by the careful preservation of peace and good order amongst all classes of society. Another element of danger to the good order of society, is the lack of good roads and means of irrigation, both of which are indispensable for the averting of famine.

WUCHANG.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 29th.

It is now possible to see more clearly what the trend of events are to the satisfaction of the Wuchang riot, and the slight is not satisfactory. The saying of the Viceroy Chang Ching-tung is brittle about among the people which throws light on the subject. Of course he knows, and the people know, that the Imperial Edict has come, and that the Tung-li Yamen presides for prompt local settlement; but he is stated to have said, "Wuhu needs no loss of heads; Wuchang need the loss of two." The fact that the Japanese who attacked the Czarvitch was not executed appears to have made a great impression on the Chinese. The distinction of petty crime from crime of state, or crime of murder, and the conspiracy to riot and results are cleared in western minds, and minds following in the wake of the west than to the Chinese. The Chinese argued that if the man who tries to kill a Imperial Prince is sent to penal servitude, then the place which killed two obscure, young Englishmen is well punished if life goes for life. By Chinese law, in the case of riot, if which *yamen* are burnt or *mandarins* beaten, there is no mathematical precision as to the number of lives. In "Confederates of the North" two men are executed for Wuchang; these two men are in closest contact who confess to having had a share in dealing deathly blows to one of the victims. There seems to be the desire to execute these men, as likely as not less guilty than others, and to allow the rest to go either free or with less penalty. Now it most earnestly to be hoped that these infamously notions of moving two countries in a game correspond to two countries already moved will not be allowed to be the only result of such tragedy. Should such an authority actually say that they will only execute a few, then the remonstrances and compulsion of the Powers of the world. Were this to be the outcome, the people of Wuchang would naturally snap the fingers in the face of a dejected West, and some neighbours of theirs in the near future would take other lives at a strictly proportional cost.

There are signs of the usual bungling, and dishonesty, which is the honest way of working which we know to be characteristic of Chinese officialdom, but which we had hoped would be abandoned in time in this case. The Kuangchi Hsien tried hard through cajoling, entreaties and threats to induce the Romanist who was carrying the babies, and was the first cause of the riot, to assert that it was missionaries themselves set fire to their homes in order to cover traces of their infamous baby-killing, etc., etc. The Viceroy's commission could get his foot finally down in repressing the

enquiry into the origin of the fire as useless, so that the Hagan's cowardly dishonesty came to naught. Now after more than three weeks' delay, we find of all the scores of original arrests only a few have been sustained, and the crowd of rioters is being filtered down to the dregs of a beggary and mathematical two, while looters and those who beat and kicked the ladies and children have apparently been allowed to go. Of course the *yamen* underlings have not allowed the golden opportunity to slip, and heavy ransoms have had to be paid, as the price of words and acts on the fatal night.

There is no doubt that H. E. M., representative in Hanlow is doing and will do all in his power to secure justice; he needs all the moral support of his chief and his government in order to wrest it, if need be, from unwilling and dilatory Chinese. The future of residents all along the river and in the inland depends largely on the way the Wuruch outrage is dealt with. The present fall means that the party of violence and lawlessness will be weaker or, possibly, losing against life, we shall see other disasters worse than those of Wuruch. There is after all more and more evidence that the riot was planned. The victims were followed from their house by men with swords, ere they reached the crowd and their death. It is to be hoped that the Viceroy's and Consul's commissioners will be kept safe from the violence of the plotters.—*N. C. Daily News.*

The *Shenpao* states that advices have arrived from Nanchang Fu, the capital of Kiangsi, to the effect that a mob had broken into the premises of a native Catholic father who had established himself in Shiahfeih as a preacher. The doors and windows were all smashed and the place was wrecked; but as the telegram mentioned nothing further we are at a loss as to where Shiahfeih is situated.

## CHUNGKING OPENED.

After a long delay, and only when the Chinese officials had exhausted all their resources of procrastination, the port of Chungking at last figures in the Customs returns, and we have to record the arrival of the first Foreign carried cargo steamer from that distant port. To Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, belongs the credit of opening the port to Foreign trade by junks flying the British flag, and plying between Chungking- and Ichangwhang thus establishing the first regular connection between Chungking- and this port. The first foreign-owned junk from Chungking under the terms of the Chefoo Convention left that port on the 15th June, and arrived at Ichangwhang on the 26th ultimo. The cargo consisted of thirty tons of opium, of value about £10,000, about twenty packages of Szechuen wax, which were then transhipped, our Ichang correspondent tells us, to the *Anshin Maru* and the *P. N. Co.'s* steamer *Tok-Juan*. The latter vessel reached Shanghai on the 1st inst., and so we have to chronicle the arrival of cargo from Chungking in the short time of fifteen days, the quickest transit on record. No doubt the opening of the port to foreign commerce, even if only junks are permitted for the present, will greatly stimulate the trade in Szechuen silk and wax, and other commodities will also probably be soon found, now that ready means of transport have been established. Other junk flying the British flag, including some chartered by Mr. Henry Britz, and another owned by Mr. J. H. Smith, of Shanghai, is now down, and we hear that the Customs staff at the new port, who have long been long kicking the heels in idleness, are at last finding that they have got some work to do. We further learn that, although everything is not yet arranged about the manner of paying lading, yet a temporary arrangement has been arrived at by which the difficulty is met. This is done by paying small tax, equivalent to the half-duty, in addition to the ordinary duty and half-duty on exports.

**HUNAN.**

A RECORD OF A SIX WEEKS' TRIP.

## VI.

Siangtan possesses one unusual advantage: from the foreign book-man's point of view, it has a large number of fine open spaces where he may collect a crowd in peace. One of the chief difficulties in working these new cities is that of the lack of this, and the consequent crowding from the streets to the corruption of all other business. But in Siangtan, the *matous*, or market-places, are large, and the surrounding lands are large empty spaces where a crowd of hundreds of people can stand without interfering with any one. At eight o'clock in the morning we stepped ashore from a sampamper at one of these, and carefully selecting the shady side, so that the sun might shine in the eyes of the expected crowd, we mounted a stone wall and our back to a wall and awaited the progress of the events. We had hardly spoken a dozen sentences to the few folks we found there, when the people came pouring in out of an alley-way like water out of a sieve. For half an hour we were able to keep on talking, and selling a great many books, when they got beyond our control, so we slipped into our *sampam* again and waited till we slipped into the *matous* some distance off, where we repeated the performance. Once we thought it *wiser* to cross the river, but only to recross, further up and begin afresh in a fresh neighbourhood. About two o'clock, however, the soldiers came upon us, as we were busy in the streets, with the old story of the authorities waiting for us on board on board, and back we had to go. When we reached it we found all ready for a start; and a gunboat told off to escort us to Hengchow. In such cases nothing is to be gained by being nasty, so we ceremoniously thanked them for their care, assured them we were entirely unworthy of it, and begging that should we come back again they must not trouble us, told the skipper to start. Capt. Liao, with his gunboat accompanied us as far as when he discovered that he had forgotten some thing for which he must go back, so telling us he would soon return he departed, and so, though we were here endeth the protection and courtesy of Siangtan.

There may be those who wish to know by what right we persist in forcing ourselves into places where we are not wanted, throwing official persons into such a fluster, and resulting in proceedings which sometimes can hardly be called edifying. Well, we do so in virtue of a very ancient charter. It is to be found in the second Psalm and provides that the heathen shall be given to Christ for an inheritance, and that the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession. It is also the fulfilment of a prophecy uttered by Christ, recorded by both Matthew and St. Mark, that the gospel shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations. And also in obedience to His last command to go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. Thus certain folks have been impressed upon their minds that it is their duty to go on this mission, some to the most inaccessible corners of the Dark Continent, some to the lonely islands of unfrequented seas, and some to inland Chinese cities, or wherever the uttermost parts of the earth may be in which some of the creatures live. There need be no more said about it, for they will, or try to.

One sometimes wonders why greater stress is not laid by Christians on the world-mission.

preaching of the gospel as an evidence of the truth of their faith from the notable fulfillment in our day of this most improbable prophecy. The mandarins and *liberals* of Charles's time were bitterly opposed to his gospel; the preachers he selected were anything but promising; yet for many centuries seemed hardly a chance in favour of its fulfilment, and yet it's being done. This is not one of those cases which can be explained on the supposition that the prediction was uttered after the event, for the highest authorities are agreed that it was to be found in the book which contains it, substantially as it is at present, at least a hundred years ago; and it is since then that the fulfilment has become most conspicuous.

I did! Capt. Liao, the commander of our escort, a great injustice when I supposed he had deserted us, for on the following day he caught us up again, and saw us safe to the coast. It is a curious fact that the people of Hunan are most pleasant folks to have anything to do with, once they are away from their homes. As a rule they are manly, brave, intelligent, straightforward and obliging, not greedy; good companions, and in a word more like ourselves in disposition than the Chinese of any other province. They may be a little suspicious of a stranger, but if one takes the trouble to show oneself friendly, they will soon become intimate. An evening spent chatting over the drum after the first watch is, *set*, will bring about a good understanding which makes it most pleasant for all, and very convenient for the traveller. They can furnish all kinds of information about every body and everything all along the route. They help you whenever you are in a good or bad road for the people, and if you have a little confidence, they will not only let you do as you like yourself, but also do anything you care to ask them.

From Siliang Hsten to the next city, Hengshan Hsten, is a distance of 370 *li*. The river is still of considerable breadth but full of shallows. The country here is hilly with but few towns of any size. The people are friendly and the houses unusually neat and clean. On this part of the journey I find from my diary that for want of more striking items I had to chronicle such trifles as the fact that the people of Sang-hai were largely occupied in chewing betel-nut which was sold everywhere made up in one-*cash*-each chews. These contain a piece of husk and kernel, with a touch of lime, neatly fastened together with a strip of the leaf. They also smoke tobacco and opium, and are great spirit drinkers, all of which proves that money is plentiful there, and that man naturally is not originally virtuous; as these trifles are, for instance, found to be much easier to get them to stop smoking than to stop drinking. I also found that the people of this country were more than give up one of the four of which I have had so much to say, and which I have called many indigine in all. Above Slangtan there are a large number of lime-burning establishments, some of which are said to employ over a thousand hands in mining and a hundred cattle in pumping the water. These our escort would not hear of our visiting. "No," said Captain Liao, "the proverb says there are three things a man must keep out of—gambling, brothels, and drinking, and these three have settled the question. We will not go to see the lime-burning, but we will see the number of people searching for gold, which is to be found in small grains amongst the stones after freshets. At a small town called Sammen we bought some remarkably large oranges; its size and flavour they were like pumpmelons, but its every other respect like oranges. We failed to see the famous mountain of Hengshan which is said to be some thirty *li* before reaching the city of this name. At this time we were disappointed it was covered by mist and a heavy cloud of incense. This is the land of China's famous mountains, which has yet to be visited and described by the foreign traveller. We know all about Tai-shan and Omeishan, but Hengshan with its wonderful temples, and that most ancient Yü tablet, with its inscription in the mysterious tadpole characters, still remains to be described. Hengshan city is very small, and the people are almost entirely Chinese, but we found work more difficult there than at the weather being oppressively hot. This wave of heat was followed by a terrific thunder

VII.

From Shiguan to Hengchow took us five 1/2 hours below the latter city is the mouth of the Lii river into which the greater part of the upward-bound boats turn. It is from this river that the best Hunan coal comes, both soft and hard, and the natives say there are tens of thousands of boats engaged in the coal trade from it. It is also the direct route to the Canton province. Hengchow city is built round an elbow of the river which brings its whole fifteen 1/2 miles frontage under the eye at glance. It presents a handsome appearance and its situation is very picturesque. For ornament it can boast of a pagoda at either end, of the broad square kind an imposing college built on a small island in mid stream, and many temples crowning rising ground both inside and outside the walls, whose gay porcelain roofs framed in the brilliant green of the spring-cold trees gave a life and colour to what at any season must be a striking picture. Before we reached the city we knew that all the students from seven *Asien* were collected there for the examinations, and this had made up our minds that perhaps the wisest thing to do would be to see the circumstances was that the students from the two provinces they were to pass in number 10,000; for two provinces were said to deal with. From Hengchow we intended making for Pao-ching fu, 250 li distant by land, so we planned to hire coolies quietly in the evening and slip away early next day, while the enemy would be still asleep. This programme, however, was upset by the *Yamen* and

The authorities knew all about our intentions before we arrived, and concluded they would improve on our ideas considerably. Immediately on our putting in an appearance a brisk official gentleman met us with the information that we was all right, and every arrangement had been concluded for our moving on without delay to Paoching." The despatches were already written, and a gunboat waiting to escort us to Chiyang, a city five days further up the river, on the direct route, as he said, to Paoching. We objected that, according to the geography of the province, as we had said, we should find ourselves further westward than Paoching at Chiyang than we thought we would be, but he said, we were quite mistaken; but this was no objection, was quite a mistake; for there was no other road. This was the object, of course, was to keep us on the water, and till out their jurisdiction; so we had to tell them that read or so read we would continue our journey by land. It was late before we got rid of this friend and were at liberty to make upon our own arrangements; but we soon found we could do nothing. Not a single coolie was to be bought, and then on any terms, as the yamen had warned them they would catch it if they engaged to the foreigners. One bold headman, after driving a bargain, was promised to find us the number of men wanted, but he failed to obtain even one. This was the first time at which the Hangchow authorities have ever let the city; there are not many places in the province where starving coolies could be kept from a paying job by a mere yamen warning.

After we had fully learned our own helplessness, the next day, our official friend put in his appearance again to ascertain whether we would go up stream or down. He confessed to having made a mistake about there being no road to Paoching.

Paoching. There was one, but it lay over high mountains, and through such wild districts that no one ever went by it, and thus he had never heard of it before. But that very morning the magistrate had sent for the head official coolie, and threatened him with the bamboo if he did not furnish us with him; but neither the fear of punishment nor the love of cash would induce a single coolie to attempt so dangerous a road. We told him that they were still making mistakes, for there was a splendid paved level road all the way with ferns every few *li*, and places of coolie rest every *li* or two, and no prohibitions. However, they must please understand that we would not go up, and we would not go down, but just stay where we were and sell books as long as they lasted. . . . Then turning to my assistant I played our trump card; "Mr. Wang, please get the books ready, and bring me my big boots; we must not waste more time. The officials here no doubt don't understand what they are doing; who ever heard before of a foreigner wanting a city during the summer, and an unwilling to go to the mountains for a record, and then not let him? If there is a great upsurge now they cannot blame us. This is generally effective in bringing the authorities to terms, and was so in the present case. Our friend begged for an hour's grace before we attempted anything so desperate; and at the end of the time the coolies were forthcoming. We had still to pay the high rate we had previously offered for these; but the *yamen* drew up one ch'ien, one *yamen* drew up two, and the golden *yamen* drew up three. The ch'ien was to carry me through all the towns and busy places, unobserved, but nothing less than an iron safe with the keyhole in the inside would have been necessary to carry out this idea. As per agreement we had to leave Hengchow without attempting' work beyond selling books for a short time outside the city. The people are friendly; and I have no reason for saying the students may not be friendly also, for they never on any occasion mistook me there. For the first time since we left Suifu we were asked to produce a passport there, and then it was found that the document which cost me so much trouble to get, was not the one they wanted to see. They had hunted up an old despatch referring to me which described a passport of a different number and date. However, that matter was easily explained.

There are at Hengchow two places of unusual interest to foreigners. One is the ancestral home of P'eng Yu-lin, late Admiral of the Yangtze. It is a mean-looking thatched cottage, standing under a tree on the river bank opposite the city. Humble and lowly though it would be, even for a small farmer, it was far too grand for His Excellency P'eng, so he had an addition made to it more to his liking with ordinary reed mats. He died a poor man, and his grandchildren still live in the thatched cottage. Yet he had only to help himself, or simply to shut his eyes and open his hand as others do, to become the possessor of untold wealth. This grain officer, patriot, and apostle of things primitive, has a reputation as a Hengchow citizen, but his contribution to the life of the city is not as important as the man of this time. He could neither be bribed nor deceived. Corruption trembled before him and evil-doers quaked at the very sound of his name. He remained a fiery anti-foreigner to the last, but, notwithstanding, one could wish that there were more of his kind in China. The other place of interest is the Roman Catholic establishment. It is built at the back of a low hill, on the left bank of the river a little way below the city. There are not many of those who believe in the Christian name but must be glad to think that from here, at least, in this dark province, throughout all these generations morning and night, praise and prayer has been raised to the Christian's God. It has suffered from mob violence frequently, but the establishment is still there as large as ever it was. Every native-opi-mission in that district known about the R.C.C. mission, but one seen the streets across the river. I have seen the fathers, who are acquainted with their teachings. In spite of the fact that foreign priests had been resident there for over two centuries, I never visited a city where a foreigner was a greater curiosity. We had to anchor in midstream for a week, on the occasion of our first visit, and thousands of people came every day, paying their boat hire, and undertaking a good deal of bother, in order to see the greatly curious a foreigner was to them.

[illegible]

## FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 6th, 1891.

Liu, the Deputy Governor (or as he is here called, the Second Governor), has undoubtedly influence with the savages who occupy almost the entire Eastern half of the island. Their territory is very mountainous and inaccessible to the troops which have from time to time been sent against them for the purpose of bringing them under the complete control of the Chinese authorities. It is owing, partly, to his birth (being of semi-savage parentage) that Liu maintains cordial relations with the savage chiefs, though his liberality in giving them blankets, piece goods, *samshu*, and various cheap and useful implements, such as axes, knives, pots and pans, etc. must be reckoned as an important factor in his ways and means of bringing them to a certain extent under his sway. Liu's presents are regarded by the savages as an annual tribute—as a *quid pro quo* for abstention on their part from the commission of depredations on the farms and estates of his numerous Chinese and half-breed tenants. At the present time all is quiet in savage circles, which simply means that the Chinese having left their neighbours alone for some months, the latter are content to rest in place. It is not altogether surprising, in fact it is natural, that the Chinese should have made vigorous efforts to "wipe out" the savages, seeing that they occupy, and thereby render valueless, at least one third of the entire island, and, furthermore, produce nothing that can be regarded as an argument to trade. Their needs, too, are practically nil, so as buyers of imported merchandise they are beneath the consideration of the Chinese, and are consequently businesslike invaders. They come to the borders at times with a rude kind of home-spun cloth, which the half-breeds in the border districts turn into articles of wearing apparel; and they also bring down deer, deer and leopard skins and bones, deer horns, and pith plant. The Chinese turn the latter into what is commonly known as rice paper. A little of the pith plant is exported to Amoy, where it is made into flower ornaments for ladies' hair. The above mentioned articles are bartered with the Chinese for matchlocks, rude iron implements, coarse powder, betel nuts, and *samshu*. Of course the wily Chinaman overhauls his savage customer in dealing in *samshu*, which he adulterates with rice, thereby selling half a bottle of the liquor for the same price as he would a whole one elsewhere. This, however, has its advantages, for were the savages to get pure liquor they would probably, under its influence, arm themselves and run amok, dealing death amongst the defenceless Celestials. Strange to say, the savages are friendly towards foreigners, whom they regard as superior to the Chinese and believing that they are in just as much danger of being attacked by the Chinese as they themselves are. Many interesting stories are told of the friendliness of the savages towards Europeans.

There are, it may be added, two classes or races of savages in Formosa, namely, the "Savages of the Plains" and the "Savages of the Mountains." It is with regard to the mountain tribes that the foregoing remarks specially refer, their *comrades* of the plains being a much more docile set of beings, who are, as far as is known at present, a mixed race—descendants of Amoy Chinese, Malays and the "Mountainers." The hill tribes coerce the men of the plains to assist them in carrying on war against the Chinese, the latter being reluctant to disturb the friendly relations that exist. Amongst the savages there are tribes whose young men are not allowed to marry until they have brought into camp the head of one Chinaman, at least. The manner of doing the head is not very chivalrous—it is not done as a rule, in fair hand-to-hand combat. The savage bent on "winning his spurs" as a valiant warrior lies in wait for some passing Chinaman, or perchance a party consisting of three or four Chinese traders, upon whom he springs from his ambush before they suspect danger. A short scuffle, if any, ensues, and the headless trunk of an inoffensive Chinaman lies on the ground, while the savage, bounding over hill and dale, makes off to his camp with the coveted trophy in his hand. Upon arrival in camp the "warrior" goes straight to his Chief and lays before him the ghastly evidence of his prowess. A war dance is soon in full swing, amidst which the hero of the hour is introduced to his bride, and ere many hours have passed by is allowed to take her to his hark hut, where she is, on the morrow, formally visited by all the "squaws" of the surrounding country.

The savages are not cannibals. They live on vegetables, corn, sweet potatoes, and half-roasted pork and chicken whenever they can afford the latter, which is not often. Hitherto the methods adopted by the Chinese to subjugate and ultimately annihilate the savages have been futile, owing to their inability to follow them in their mountain fastnesses. The only practical scheme seems to be the construction of roads through their territory—from North to South and from East to West—the labourers being protected by batteries of light field artillery. The lighting, too, of large bush fires would prove a great auxiliary in the matter of driving the savages back. But such a course would be a very extreme measure, fraught with loss to the Chinese, owing to the fact that as all the best camphor trees in the island are now in the forest within savage territory, the fire would, of course, destroy large numbers of these valuable giants of the forest.

June 9th.

It has been erroneously stated that the recent frequent visits to Formosa of Dr. Bedloe, the United States Consul-General at Amoy, were connected with the camphor monopoly. That is not so. The fact is that the Comptroller of Messrs. Russell and Company's branch house at Takow was suddenly seized by the *Likin* officials of Taiwanfu district, and soldiers stationed around that firm's godowns there on the grounds that he had defrauded them out of a great deal of *likin* taxes. Dr. Bedloe recently interviewed Governor Liu, who stated that he was in receipt of Taotai of Takow in which that official stated that he had withdrawn the guards from the Company's godowns, released the Comptroller, and was prepared to waive his claim providing the evasion of *likin* contained was not continued. There is now a claim for loss of business during the period of the Comptroller's incarceration and the seizure of the godown. An apology has also, it is said, been demanded by the U.S. Minister at Peking from the Chinese Government. It is, however, assumed in certain circles that the U.S. Minister (Colonel Denby) whose son is in the Chinese Customs Service, will be reluctant to adopt an indignant attitude respecting the Takow incident.

There was formerly a camphor monopoly in force throughout the island, the monopoly being a Mr. Butler, a Hungarian, who was previously Director of the Arsenal at Tientsin. The Governor, of course, got a good sum of money for the concession, and was very much annoyed when he received orders from Peking to abolish a monopoly which consisted in the farmer's camphor being exempt from *likin* taxes altogether. The abolition of the concession was brought about by the protests of the foreign consuls through the channel of Peking. This camphor monopoly was profitable beyond all calculation. It is now about \$100 per picul in Formosa

and sells for from \$50 to \$60 per picul in Hongkong—whence it is exported to Europe and America. The right to produce camphor is "farmed" out to Chinese, who pay to Government 80 cents per picul per month. The farmers do not money to their countrymen who, under protection of the soldiery, go into the forests and there cut down the camphor tree and distill the sap. There is, it should be stated, a great evil connected with the production of camphor in this island. The trees are hewn down in large numbers every year, and in their places no other trees are planted. Thus deforestation, while gradually encroaching on savage territory, is going on apace. "Plenty 'chow chow'-to-day, makes to-morrow" appears to be John's motto in Formosa, and Co. of Amoy, acting upon the advice of their energetic and popular managers in Formosa—Messrs. Gowland and White—brought Mr. Pinches, an Indian tea planter and expert, to Formosa direct from Assam with a view to showing the natives how, by improved methods, a better class of tea could be put on the market. They leased a tea garden about 20 miles south of the Capital, and there, at great expense, cultivated tea in the Indian style. The result was satisfactory, but the further extension of the system was knocked on the head by the opposition of omnipotent Liu, who took up the cause of the people who believed that the introduction of the new method of preparation would injure their interest in lessening the demand for native labour. Thus the enterprise which had in it the elements of vast benefit to China was practically crushed. The game has, however, not yet been abandoned, for Mr. Pinches, I hear, is now in Peking negotiating through the highest foreign authorities, and is said to be giving the Government much valuable information respecting the ways and means of bringing the now waning tea industry of China up to its old standard of efficiency and prestige.

An attempt to teach the natives the *modus operandi* of silk cultivation some two years ago ended in failure. Silkworms were reared and a little silk of excellent quality was produced, but the natives make such a good thing out of their labour in the tea season that they cannot be induced to trouble themselves to take up the new enterprise. The only way to get the silk industry fairly started would be for mulberry trees to be grown there in large numbers and for Chinese labour to be imported under special contract.

The only completed railway in Formosa is the Keelung-Twatuia, which is 26 miles in length. Its direction is East and West, across the northern end of the island. It is of great importance both from military and commercial points of view, connecting as it does two fortified ports, the capital with the East coast port of Keelung and the coal-fields; and, furthermore, tapping tea and rice districts, and alluvial gold-fields. There is, as stated in a previous episode, a line in course of construction from the capital, Twatuia, to the Southern extremity of the island—a distance of fully 200 miles. It is, practically, an extension of the Keelung-Twatuia line, for they connect at the capital and are of the same gauge—the 3'6" (narrow) metre gauge. Railway construction in Formosa has been attended with a good deal of unnecessary trouble to the Governor owing to unsuitable engineers having been fostered on the local authorities. At the present time, however,—indeed, for the last year or more—the works are in charge of two thoroughly experienced steady and energetic Civil Engineers; namely, Mr. H. C. Mathieson (Consulting Engineer to the Governor of Formosa), and Mr. W. Watson, who is, practically, Executive Engineer in charge of the construction of the new (southern) line and the completion of Keelung and (down to the water's edge) of the Twatuia-Keelung line. The rolling-stock is of inferior class, but seems to answer the present needs of the country very well, though the day is not far distant when better carriages and more powerful engines will have to be put into service. It cannot be said that Messrs. Mathieson and Watson have *carried* *blanche* to do as to them may seem right in the interests of the Governor. Far from it. They are continually hampered by a gang of hangers on, who hold rank from general down to carpenter, and who, one and all, are "on the make pigdin." Indeed it is a wonder that so much has already been accomplished. It certainly speaks volumes for the energy, forbearance, patience and skill of the two Englishmen.

The Northern Road, it may be added, has cost the Government about £5,000 per mile, which for, say, 25 miles equals £125,000—\$600,000, roughly. In the places culverts have had to be built and the line run round the foot hills, and bridges been reconstructed owing to the Chinese officials having, in the first instance, insisted on the works being connected in a reckless manner. Cuttings, too, upon which tens of thousands of dollars have been expended have had to be abandoned owing to their utter impracticability. To sum up the situation it may be safely averred,—and any practical man inspecting the line will agree with me—that Messrs. Mathieson and Watson have allowed full control of the works, and not been "choked" in the name only. His excellency's Treasury would be the gainer by at least £2,000 per mile, which on the whole line would amount to about \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Five English engine-drivers are employed on the line, at \$30 per month. The southern line is complete for a distance of 30 miles from the capital. Trains run on it daily and carry, in addition to passengers, large quantities of tea and other produce. Other 40 miles of the line are nearly ready for traffic. At no distant date two large rivers must be spanned by bridges which have been ordered from Europe. These rivers are at least 1,000 feet wide at the crossing places. In the autumn, are nothing short of flaming, mountain torrents. The bridges, therefore, must be made of great strength, and the engineers, to do the work as it should be done, will require actual, not merely virtual, control. If not the bridging of these rivers will not only take a very long time to complete but will cost the Government full double as much as it otherwise would.

If the Government will give the European engineers full control over the southern railway works, and have the good sense to send about four hundred of the coolies employed on the Keelung and other railways down to Formosa, the road may be completed within two years, but if Chinese jobbers are to be "bosses," and officials and so-called "generals" to be "chiefs" then both time and money will, as heretofore, be recklessly squandered. It is for Shiao, the new Governor, to demonstrate his ability and sagacity in "shutting down" on the jobbery which has hitherto prevailed in the railway department in the fair "island province."

distinctly numerous in appearance, and there can be no doubt that the extent of a very "soft" thing on it he sets about the development of the mines in a business-like manner. There are several other gold-fields in Formosa besides those at Patou. They have been worked, partially only, in the most primitive manner, and for some years have been practically abandoned by order of the Governor, who desires to have the quartz-mines worked on Government account or by Chinese companies to be situated in Shanghai, Amoy and Canton. What with planting, coal, gold and iron mining, silk and wheat cultivation, tea production, railways, camphor, and camphor-wood, there can be no doubt that Formosa, if placed under the full and untrammelled control of a progressive Governor like Liu Ming-chuan will develop rapidly, and export and import four or five times as much as heretofore.

Liu was continually hampered by "instructions" framed by a crowd of old fogies in Peking who knew next to nothing about this island, and he was robbed right and left by the *profligate* of Peking magnates who were constantly being sent down to him to find "jobs" for. These friends of Peking officials are a curse throughout China, and they are as unprincipled as they are degraded and vicious. Taking all things into consideration it is little wonder that Liu became sick and tired of Formosa, and repeatedly pressed the Emperor for permission to "throw up the sponge."

## KIUKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 27th.

I am told by the Chinese, who get their information from the *yanhsin*, that the regiment of soldiers who has been sent to the capital of the province and a new regiment from that city has replaced them. The reason given for the change is that in case of any trouble arising the men of the regiment here could not be depended upon, because many of them are natives of the place and have families residing here.

Very stringent measures are being taken here; at all the inns the guests have to register their names, ages, and addresses. After the second watch of the night no one is permitted to pass along the streets without a lantern.

A couple of evenings ago there was some trouble near the Lungkai creek on account of the early closing of the gates to the order of the officials. A rowdy crowd collected and became noisy and demonstrative. The whole of the officials, including the Taotai, Hsien, Chental and Erhi, turned out and kept the peace. I am told that the soldiers sleep every night with their straw sandals on and arms at hand ready to be called in a moment. I have not been to any of the camps to verify these statements. Some of the native preachers returning from their usual work in the country report that the wildest rumours are going the round. Strangers from distant places and speaking strange dialects go about urging people to rebellion and then pass on without giving any name or address. Human anti-Christian placards are being distributed through the country villages and cities. Everybody is talking about the Kolo Hui, and I am told that a great many members of this Society exist here and that they are diligent in obtaining additions to their fraternity.

The continual passing and repassing of foreign gunboats, and the noise of the salutes, terrifies some of the innocent inhabitants, many of whom have removed their effects to the country for safety. Some of the Chinese, on the contrary, are defiant and say they are ready to fight. China's "1,000 steam men-of-war" (?) can easily overcome any forces the foreigners may bring to bear.

The entire country-side for scores of miles do not cease to talk of the Wusueh massacre and burnings, and are expecting dreadful retribution at the hands of the foreigners; should nothing come of all this and the present state of inaction continue they will become greatly emboldened. The proclamation never still continues; they fall like autumn leaves.—N. C. Daily News.

## TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 27th.

The greatest quiet prevails in our part of the country, and indeed has through the entire season thus far. The first rain began to fall on the night of the 15th, and with some intermissions more or less fell until the night of the 17th, when the ground was well soaked. Since then it has been very dry, with increasing heat, and now rain is needed as much as ever apparently. The sun is very powerful, with slight indications that more rain may come soon. While the wheat yield around Tientsin is very poor, reports indicate that for the entire province of Chihli the yield is about up to the average crop.

Following in the line of the Imperial edict, we understand that instructions are being issued to the high provincial authorities to the effect that proclamations are to be posted wherever there is a Christian church or chapel, commanding the observance of the Treaty stipulations, to give that missionaries will be called upon to give information in regard to where they have centres of work, and the nature of that work, which all should be willing to do. It may also be necessary in some cases for the missionary to apply to the Governor of his province in order to secure the posting of such proclamation, but the application is not likely to be refused.

There is a remarkable correspondence between the recent riots in the south and the one at Tientsin many years ago. Both found their origin in the same cause, the refusal to pay the *likin* tax. Both were aimed in the first instance against the Romanists, and found their incentive largely in the orphanages. Previous to the Tientsin outbreak, similar rumours were in circulation here to those that were circulated at the south. Cases of kidnapping were not unknown about Tientsin, and there was reason to believe that some children had been stolen that spring. Indeed, we have been informed that this spring some such children were found on board one of the outgoing steamers, and were sent off to the proper Chinese authorities. Those rumours were not new then; they have been less frequent since that even than previous to it. It was known, too, that at the orphanage a few cash were given to those who brought foundlings to the home. Here was all that a scheming and evil-disposed person needed to create a condition of certitude in the ordinary Chinese mind, having a ground-work of suspicion and superstition on which to operate. How similar to what has occurred in the south! Is there in all this any lesson to be learned? The action above referred to indicates a determination on the part of the Emperor to do all in his power to preserve quiet and prevent the recurrence of such sad events. There is no reason to believe that the mass of the common people have any ill-will towards foreigners; there is evidence that many of them would be very sorry to have us leave. But their suspicions, their superstitions, their inability to understand the reasons that have led us to leave home and friends to come to this distance (especially in the case of the missionaries, who have no visible means of support, and so must have some other motive at the back of their "good work") and their credulity, are easily wrought upon by the designing, and when they are once excited, there is no restraining or

guiding them. Is it not our duty to avoid as far as possible those things that can excite suspicion? Here again the "Tientsin Massacre" gives us an object lesson. The day previous to that event, some of the Chinese officials desired to inspect the orphanage so as to put forth an authoritative proclamation and allay suspicion. Such inspection was denied them, and we know the result, one that might have been avoided in all probability, but for this.

A foreign official has suggested the propriety of a rule being adopted that no child be received into any orphanage or other foreign benevolent institution that is not old enough to give a clear account of itself. This appears to be a wise course amongst a people who are so easily persuaded to believe anything, with or without reason. Certainly all classes of foreigners should be too willing to do all in their power to assist in the difficult task of preserving peace and order. And let all things be "open and above board" that there shall be no occasion for suspicion. We cannot expect the Chinese to take our word that all is right; let them see it to be so, and so will an important handle be removed from the grasp of the evil-disposed.—N. C. Daily News.

## Insurances.

THE FUNDS

OF THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent in the last 15 years.

DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1891.

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1891.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS, 500,000. \$833,333.33.

EQUAL TO.....\$313,000.00.

RESERVE FUND.....\$313,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRINCE STREET, Hongkong, 10th December 1890.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney, will conduct the business of The Hongkong Telegraph.

R. FRASER SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

Hongkong, 16th June 1891.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Underigned have this day been appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company.

SHEWAN & Co., Hongkong, 15th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced business as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at Hongkong and Canton under the style of SHEWAN & Co.

Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES will sign the Firm's name.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1891.

ROBT. SHEWAN.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. BARNES BROS. & Co., Ltd., under their letters of credit issued on account of the Russian Government.

SHEWAN & Co., Hongkong, 24th June, 1891.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Underigned have this day been appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company.

SHEWAN & Co., Hongkong, 15th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP of the Firm of RUSSELL AND COMPANY have executed an ASSIGNMENT in New York of all their Estate, Property and Effects whatsoever situated for the benefit of their Creditors, and have appointed HENRY HANNAH, of New York, Assignee and Trustee of the said Estate, Property and Effects.

And notice is also given that the said HENRY HANNAH has appointed the undersigned as his Agent in Hongkong and Canton for the purposes of the Liquidation of the said Estate, and all Creditors of Hongkong, and Canton, of the said firm are hereby requested to forward particulars of their claims to the undersigned.

And all persons being indebted to the said firm or holding any goods or property of the said firm in Hongkong or Canton are requested to pay to the undersigned the amount of their debts or to make payment of part with the same except to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of June 1891.

Dated this 10th day of June 1891.

W. SAMPSON TAYLOR, Notary Public, Victoria, Hongkong.

## Intimations.

## W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

CRICKET by W. G. Grace.

Athletics by Griffin.

Golfing, Overland Route of America.

British Empire by M. de la Roche.

Santa Postage Stamp Albums.

Large quantity of New Cheap Literature.

Arnold's Light of the World.

Arnold's Light of Asia.

Stylographic Pens, Newcuttings Albums, Scrap Books, Lancasters 2, 3 and 4 Cameras.

New Stock of Tennis Racquets, Myrtle Gaiters Tobacco, Three Castles Tobacco, Whatman's Drawing Paper.

W. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL, 159

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND Commission Agents.

REFRESHING AND COOLING DRINKS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

PURE FRUIT JUICES.

Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Apple and Pear, &c., &c. Rose's Raspberry Vinegar, Monstrous Lime Juice, and Lime Juice Cordial.

GRANULAR RASPBERRY CITRATE.

(Victoria Effervescent Saline—The Universal Blood Purifier).

All requisite Medicines for the "DOG," Mangle Lotion, Worn Powders, Carbolic Soap, &c., &c. JAPAN VEILCHEN PERFUMES AND SOAP, ORIZA PERFUMES SOLD.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, Hongkong—15, Queen's Road.

CHAMPAGNES (best brands), PORTS (Sandeman & Co.), SHERRIES (Gonzalez, Byass & Co.), HOCKS (Deinhard & Co.).

Spirits, Ales and Stouts of the very best qualities.

Agencies in all the principal ports of China and Japan.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING SUNDRIES:—

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE WRITERS No. 1, RECHAUD SPIRIT STOVES for the NURSERY, RECHAUD SPIRIT STOVES for TRAVELLERS, SILVERPLATED TABLE PEPPER MILLS, JINRICKSHA and CARRIAGE LAMPS, THE NEW "AQUARIUM" WASHSTAND SETS, SWIMMING BELTS, REGULATION MILITARY RAIN COATS, SMITH'S GLASGOW TOBACCOS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, 8th July, 1891.

ESTABLISHED 1875. MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co., (From 7, Broadwood & Sons and Collard & Collard), LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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ROBERT LANG & Co. NEW HATS. BLACK, GRAY AND BROWN FELTS. SINGLE TERAI HATS. (ALL SHAPES). STRAW AND PITH HATS. Hongkong, 5th June, 1891.

KELLY & WALSH, LD. HAVE RECEIVED PER S.S. "AJAX" FRESH SUPPLIES OF KINNEY'S STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES AND SWEET CAPORALS AND A NEW STOCK OF AMERICAN SQUEEZERS PLAIN AND GILT-EDGED. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 26th June, 1891.

W. POWELL & Co. HAVE RECEIVED NEW SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS IN PRINTS, ZEPHYRS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, SATENS, BROUJONGEE, CAMBRICS, &c., &c., &c. European Dress-making on the Premises. W. POWELL & Co. Hongkong, 4th July, 1891.

